The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,290.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Himalaya, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander W. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 3rd August at noon.

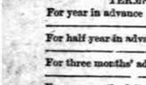
August.		August.
Leave Bombay..... 3	Leave Madras	15
„ Cowar 7	„ Coconada	17
„ Narrakal 7	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin 9	„ Bimlipatam	19
„ Colombo 10	„ Gopalpore	20
„ Galle 10	„ False Point	21
„ Negapatam 12	Arrive Calcutta	22
„ Pondicherry 13		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Tellicherry. Passengers for the Neilcherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.



Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

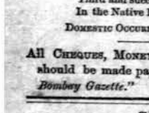
The steam-ship Abyssinia, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Saturday, the 24th July at 4 P.M.

Up. July.	Down. August.
Leave Bombay 24	Leave Bussorah 13
„ Kurrachee 28	„ .....
„ Guadur 29	„ Bushire 17
Aug.	
„ Muscat 1	„ Lingah 19
„ Bunder Abbas 3	„ Bunder Abbas 21
„ Lingah 4	„ Muscat 23
„ Bushire 7	„ Guadur 25
„ Fao 8	„ Kurrachee 28
Arrive Bussorah 9	Arrive Bombay 31

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

The steam-ship Kurrachee, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on Saturday, the 31st July at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.

Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Being desirous of clearing out a large quantity of our Goods to make room for heavy shipments to arrive at the end of the rains, we are now offering the greater portion of our stock at a reduction of twenty per cent. for cash payment.

Intending purchasers will find this a favourable opportunity for selecting Goods at a low price. We shall be happy to furnish our Illustrated catalogues free by post to any parts.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold by them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. supply such dispensaries, filled with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if required to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINÆ, Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of Tar Gin Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, resembling Quinine, but cheaper, and therefore more generally applicable. The Neilcherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its efficacy.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acido Sol-	12 as. „

Orders promptly executed. A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January, 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COLT'S

New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge

REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the arms, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY.

14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hansom, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
1 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY OF CANTON, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship City of Canton.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1869.

DENTISTRY practised in all its branches.—Messrs. R.C. BADHERJEE and CURSETJEE FRAMJEE, Graduates Grant Medical College, may be consulted every day between 8 and 5 p.m., Sundays excepted, at 7 Hornby Row, below Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.

N.B.—Artificial Teeth (Dentures) prepared on Gold Plate and Vulcanite, and broken pieces repaired in a short time.

KATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY (Limited).—There NOT BEING a QUORUM of Shareholders present at the MEETING advertised to be held this day, the same was ADJOURNED, in terms of Clause 33 of Articles of Association, until TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Office of the undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1869.

NOW Landing, ex ships LYDIA SCHOLFIELD, and BENNINGTON, from Boston—

14,275 pieces 194,984 feet 1 inch Deals.
327 barrels Rosin.
200 „ Tar.
10 „ Bright Varnish.
900 Boat Oars, 9 to 18 feet.
300 Kerosine Oil Street Lamps.

No. 9, Marine Street. FARNHAM & Co.

EDUCATION.—APSBY HOUSE, TORQUAY, Devonshire.—The Rev. WESTON B. DAVIS, late Exhibitioner and Prizeman of St. John's College, Cambridge, Graduate in Honours, RECEIVES PUPILS into his house, to prepare for the Army, Public Schools, Civil Service Examinations, and the Universities. The house and grounds are beautifully situated in the best part of Torquay, and the climate being the mildest in England is especially suited to delicate boys from India, of whom every care is taken.

The Principal is assisted in his Educational labours by Gentlemen of standing and experience, and Pupils have highly distinguished themselves at Addiscombe, Woolwich, and the Universities.

Further information may be obtained on application to the Rev. B. DAVIS, Allahabad.

20th July, 1869.

THE VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9 Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August, 1869, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and pass the Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1869.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the year 1868-69, and to fix his remuneration.
5. To consider other matters that may be laid before the Meeting.

By order,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1869.

BULL & Co.,

TAILORS, HABITMAKERS,

PROFESSED TROUSERS AND BREECHES MAKERS,

2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS—CASH.

BULL & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to the Public in general that they have just received (Overland) a choice selection of Woollen Goods, manufactured expressly to their order for the present season.

The principle upon which Bull & Co. conduct their business enables them to offer unrivalled advantage to their Customers.

1. All goods imported by Bull & Co. being manufactured to their special order, Gentlemen may rely upon having an article particularly adapted to this climate.
2. Bull & Co. receive their monthly supplies Overland. Consequently can therefore always have the latest and newest goods to choose from.
3. Bull & Co. import direct from the Manufacturers for Cash, and all Goods supplied by them will be found to be of the best description and 2½ per cent. less than from any other House in Bombay.
4. Trousers cut by an unrivalled Professor of the Art.

Patterns sent post free on application.

BULL & Co.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

Mr. J. D. DOUGALL,

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,

St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., post free on application.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Fish Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Cork Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Enos' Fruit Salt.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a Lotion, by application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Relaxing Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic Dinner Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla [illegible] greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BOMBAY HOUSE,

DEAN LANE.

TO our many Constituents and to the Public in general we have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of several large Shipments of our various brands. We would draw especial attention to the following Select Brands, which are confidently recommended.

CHAMPAGNES,

which have arrived in excellent condition.

Finest Dry Sparkling	Rs. 36
Do. do. in Magnums	„ 74
Fine Sparkling	„ 32
Good Sparkling, for Cup and Ball purposes	„ 27

The above we have also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, a very choice Wine of delicate flavour.....	Rs. 32	
Amoroso, very choice and full flavoured	„ 28	
Our celebrated Indian Gamba Under Vests		4½
dry Wine	„ 22	
Old and very choice EAST INDIA MADEIRA	„ 33	

BORDEAUX WINES.

Chateau Mouton, Gold capsule	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule	„ 25	„ 14
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule	„ 22	
Medoc, Red capsule	„ 15-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule	„ 22	

In addition to the above Selection, our Godowns are well stocked with our usual supplies of Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs, as enumerated in our General List.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

W. BERTRAND and Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC	Rs. 10 per doz.
CHABLIS	„ 14 „
HUNT BARSAC	„ 14 „

BLACKWELL & Co.

JAMES MUIR & SON'S celebrated Edinburgh PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just landed. Delivered from the Godowns only, for cash:—

Quarts Rs. 4-8 per doz. } in casks of 4 and 8 dozen re-
Pints „ 3-0 „ } spectively.

Apply to our Godownkeeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22 per doz.	
Vieux „	Do.	„ 18 „
Cognac „	Do.	„ 16 „

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-3 per dozen.... } Bottled by J. W. Bridges
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 } and Son.
and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen ..}

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-13 and Pints at Rupees 2-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz.

Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, ex "Courrier de Bombay," from Bordeaux—Messrs. Finke & Co.'s famous Wines.

Claret.—Medoc St. Julienne.....each case 4 doz. Rs.		10 per doz.
Do. Pauillac	„ 4 „	„ 12 „
1864 Monton d'Armaillacq	„ 1 „	„ 15 „
1864 Chateau Larose.....	„ 1 „	„ 20 „
1864 Chateau Lafite	„ 1 „	„ 25 „
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„ 1 „	„ 22 „
Do. 10 „	„ 1 „	„ 30 „
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„ 1 „	„ 20 „
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	„ 2 „	„ 18 „
Do. red „	„ 2 „	„ 22 „
Do. Amontillado „	„ 2 „	„ 30 „
Sherry.—Robertson's blue seal 1 doz. case.	Rs. 18 per doz.	

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,

C. TOVEY.

"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast"

"with a Saltier."

AY...		Rs. 36
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens..	.. ..	„ 31
EXTRA DRY SILLERY ROYAL	.. ..	„ 36
ROYAL BOUZY, Very Dry	.. ..	„ [40
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens ...	... ..	„ 50
VERZENAY IMPERIAL	... ..	„ 50
MUSCAT MOSELLE	... ..	„ 30
PORT, Choicest Old and Dry. ...	... ..	„ 36
Ditto in Pints, per 2 dozen case ...	... ..	„ 38
SHERRIES		Rs. 24, 28, 32, 40, 50
WHISKY, Finest IRISH or SCOTCH ..	..	Rs. 2½
COGNAC BRANDY, C. Tovey's § 1 ...	... ..	„ 32

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Fort, Bombay,

TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,

Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.

CHAMPAGNE		Rs.
Champagne.....	Titus Newhouse ...	Quarts 18
do. Rose.....	F. Wegelin	„ 30
do.	B. & E. Perrier	„ 36
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.		
Sparkling Schwarzhofberg.....	F. Kehrmann	Quarts 42
do. Hock.....	do.	„ 23
do. Moselle.....	do.	„ 22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.	„ 22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse ...	„ 30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints 31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts 22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints 23
STILL HOCK.		
Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Pabstmann Son	Quarts 54
do.	do.	„ 48
Marcobrunner.....	do.	„ 30
Boxbentel Steinwein.....	do.	„ 24
Liebfraumilch	Gebr. Schmits	„ 18
Cabinet Schlieberger	do.	„ 26
Schloss Johannisberg.....	do.	„ 32
Rudesheimer.....	do.	„ 36
CLARETS.		
Bages Pauliac	R. G. Hobbs & Co...	„ 34
Milon Pauliac	do. ...	„ 34
Chateau Margaux	do. ...	„ 28
Clos Fourlet St. Emillion	do. ...	„ 24
Vrai canon	H. & C. Balaresque.	„ 24
Chateau de Frands.....	do. ...	„ 19
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co.	„ 19
Chateau Leoville.....	do. ...	„ 24
Baumes Sauterne Superior Montheuil Francfils Aine do.		„ 36
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc...	do. ...	„ 24
Chateau Lagrange.....	do. ...	„ 24
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.		
Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse ...	Quarts 26
Old Champagne Cognac	H. & C. Balaresque.	„ 22
Brandy	H. Hilsdet & Co ...	„ 20
do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co...	„ 24
Old Cognac	do. ...	„ 30
Absinthe	do. ...	„ 30
Burgundy Porto.....	do. ...	„ 12
do.	do. ...	„ 16
Best Old Cognac.....	do. ...	„ 30
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co	„ 30
Brandy	John Bakes ...	„ 15
Bonckamp of Maagbitter.....	H. Underberg Albrecht...	„ 20
Magenbitter	Idocius Roberts	„ 20

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, January 1869. VOLKART BROTHERS.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Great Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO be LET, furnished, from the 1st August next, a SMALL HOUSE on Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to NANSEY KHYRAZ, 13, Meadow Street.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, the TOP FLOOR of the House No. 3 in Meadow Street, at present occupied by Mrs. Hern, the Milliner—suitable for a Family—with Cookroom on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

TO BE LET, for Four Months, up to 31st October 1869,

Roomy and commodious Bungalow, situated on the Bellasis Road at end of the Bridge.

For terms apply at the Byculla Commission Shade.

FRASER and MILLER, Engineers, Boiler Makers, General Iron and Brass Founders, Carnac Iron and Ship Smiths, Iron and Brass Girders, Tanks, &c. Bombay, Manufacturers of Iron Work.

Estimates given for all kinds of Work.

F. and M. are in a position to execute orders from England on very favourable terms.

Bombay, 16th July, 1869.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

For sale, at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directories Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places invaluable to merchants.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Honble. the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen.....	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
BADHAM'S	Ballingrian embossed Silk.....	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy.....	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton.....	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped.....	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose.....	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped.....	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	25	„ 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	„ 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Indus Gauze Under Vests		4½
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped.....	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a natural, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains.....	8½
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12½
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts.....	10
BADHAM'S	Wove Wool Jaconet indispensable.....	10½
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts.....	60 to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts.....	45
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs.....	55 „ 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts .....each..	7 „ 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
SCARFS	The Bond Street.....	3	0
and	The Latest Novelty	3	0
TIES.	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended		20 to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus.....	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags.....	10	„ 14½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags.....	10	„ 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags.....	5	„ 6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	„ 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets ..... per pair ..	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Falkland, Eglington	Drab, Tall.. latest shape.....	19	0
BADHAM'S	Jerome			
NAPLES	Cantab			
FELTS.	Isis	Drab	7	8
	Derby	and		
	Worthing	Black		
	Brighton			
BADHAM'S	Falkland	The new shape.....	14	0
DRESS	Eglington	Extra quality		
HATS.	Lincoln and Bennetts		16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Fall Mall..... per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie.....	7	8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie.....	7	8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie.....	7	8
BADHAM'S	Regent.....	7	0
BADHAM'S	Indian.....	7	0
BADHAM'S	Wool End improved	7	0
BADHAM'S	Guyot's French Brace.....	2	8
BRACES	Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
AND	United Service.....	3	0
BELTS.	Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
	Patent do. do.	3	0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS. Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every quisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking } With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

HAWKES' HELMETS. The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.

BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.

Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to 30
do. do. chased	15	„ 30
do. do. enamelled.....	15	„ 30
Gold Sleeve Links.....	18	„ 30
do. Shirt Studs.....	14	„ 30
do. Collar Studs.....

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

TO-DAY, being the eclipse of the moon, the market was closed at 3 P.M. Active inquiries for Colabas at Rs. 1,775, Old Elphinstones at Rs. 1,040 for time. New Bank of Bombay shares at Rs. 23 per cent., and new issues at Rs. 17 per cent. premium. New Freres at Rs. 195. Market closed firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
3,150,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,620
750,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	355
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	145
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

PRESS COMPANIES.

427,450	2,850	...	350	Akbar Press Co.	2,325
40,000	2,000	1,100	200	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
75,000	3,000	850	300	Alexandra Press Co.	625
125,500	12,500	11,000	1250	Apollo Press Co.	10,200
80,000	2,000	2,000	400	Do. Bombay Press Co.	2,350
...	500	500	100	Do. New	600
...	1,850	1,850	100	Colaba Press Co.	11,400
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co.	1,300
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000	Fort Press Co.	10,500
60,000	2,000	1,200	100	Framji Cowasji Press	1,325
100,000	6,000	4,000	423	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,900
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,025
200,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	350
30,000	2,500	2,500	400	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1,725
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,025
2,080,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	600
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Freen Land	55
400,000	8,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,220
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Fort Canning	205–10

SHIPPING COMPANY.

6,000	15,000	3,500	1,200	Bombay Ship Co.	1,200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
160,000	2,500	all	8	Alliance Spinning	1,500
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	450
350,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
400,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	780
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Bronch Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
120,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1,510
350,000	1,000	all	60	Manockji Petit's	899
1,200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,225
50,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares 198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g's Co.	33–35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240–250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
1,04,000	500	30 Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	45
800,000	25	13[illegible]	Do. China	3–3½
1,000,000	150	75 Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k	5½
2,000,000	200	35 Sept. '67	,, Tody & B'nkg	6
2,000,000	200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
1,000,000	250	... Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
...	...	...	East India Bank's.	15–16
500,000	200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	62 May '67	Royal Bank	12
2'0,000	130	66 Apr. '67	Old Financial	7

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	545
800,000	3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	125
280,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast...	5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114½
Five per cent.	103½
Four per cent.	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	109 nl.
10 years' do. do	107½
5 years' do. do.	102½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	102

RAILWAY RETURNS.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 17th July, 1869.

Open 308 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	24,476	4	9
Merchandize	17,000	13	8
Back Bay Earth Trains	896	4	0
Electric Telegraph	302	3	0
Total Rs.	42,734	9	5

Corresponding week in July, 1868.

Open 306 Miles.

Coaching	27,987	11	6
Merchandize	19,619	6	11
Electric Telegraph	288	15	0
Total Rs.	47,896	1	5
Decrease	5,161	8	0

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 18th July, 1869.

Open 872 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	60,298	7	1
Merchandize	1,22,537	14	9
Electric Telegraph	1,085	13	0
Earth Trains	1,163	10	0
Total Rs.	1,85,085	12	10
Corresponding week last year open 873 Miles Total Rs.	2,11,571	3	5
Decrease	26,485	6	7

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 23.

Owen, Lieutenant, Poona Horse, on sick leave, from England.
Hope, Lieutenant, 1st Madras Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.
Moore, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 23.

Simpson, Ensign, 2nd Queen's, on leave, to Poona.
Stevenson, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 22nd July, 1869.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—
9th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Coles, for 8 days, from to-morrow, on station leave.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD JULY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal per ton
	Cassa	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Bennington	Stover	Boston, April 15.
	City of Canton	Tunnock	Glasgow, May 1.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Glenlora	Edward	Singapore & Hongkong

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Krishna, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Ann Millicent, Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July 18 Rangoon (s) ..... Sturrott ..... Moulmein, July 11.

DEPARTURES.

July 18 Nimrod
Stonehouse
Bengal
Empress of India
Mary and Emma

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" having [illegible] among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been [illegible] the Supreme Court to be [illegible] either as a full court or in a division; but the number of judges to sit in a division is never to be less than three. All the complicated proceedings by way of [illegible] or by bills of exceptions are to be swept away, and all appeals brought by notice of motion in a summary way. Six months are to be allowed as the period within which an appeal from a final judgment is to be brought; interlocutory [illegible] may be appealed from only under regulations to be made by general orders [illegible] may recall to India those [illegible] of appealing from an interlocutory order, until the conclusion of a suit, except [illegible] latest is a Mr. Coomaras [illegible]

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION,

which, for promoting the Christian Education of European and Indo-European Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President *ex officio*.

Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
G. Foggo, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. C. P. H. Johnston.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
A. R. Scoulls, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.

A. C. Moore, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to the Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Poona Girl's School; Pensioner's School, Poona; Shalapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 550 a month.

Subscriptions, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Treasurer, "The Brae," Chinchpoogly, or by the Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1869.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA, (in connection with the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education).

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Mr. Justice Warden.	W. Wedderburn, Esq.
Hon. A. H. Campbell.	Rev. G. C. Reynell.

Hon. Secretary—John Cameron, Esq.

Acting Superintendent—Rev. E. H. Cooper, B.A.
Superintendent of Girls' Department—Miss Watling.

The School has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the University Standard.

Boarders are received.

For full particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary Diocesan School, Byculla.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PRYER—July 22nd, the wife of Mr. Charles Pryer, No. 16, Albion Place, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

GALLOWAY—July 15th, at Barrackpore, the wife of Major Galloway, late 1st European Light Cavalry, of a daughter.
MACRAE—July 16th, at Monghyr, the wife of Mr. J. MacRae, indigo planter, Tirhoot, of a son.
SEARLE—July 18th, at Jomsal, the wife of Captain T. W. Searle, of a son.

DEATH.

GALLOWAY—July 15th, at Barrackpore, Blanche Edna, the infant daughter of Major Galloway, late 1st European Light Cavalry.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

JOHNSON—July 14th, at St. Thomas' Mount, the wife of Major Alured C. Johnson, Royal Artillery, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

ROBERTS—July 11th, at Nusseerabad, Mr. H. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana, of effusion of blood to the heart.

Now Ready,

REPORT OF THE
BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

JUST PUBLISHED, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, a reprint of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, July 15th, 1869.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869.

WE resume the consideration of the Report recently issued in England by the Judicature Commission. The next point considered, after those we alluded to in our article of Wednesday last, is the mode of trial, which the Commissioners advise should, in any of the divisions of the court, be either by a judge, by a jury, or by a referee. The plaintiff is to be at liberty to give notice of trial by that of the three modes which he may prefer, but the defendant may move the judge to substitute any other of the modes. If a jury or a referee is selected, the judge may have issues prepared, and settled, if necessary, by himself. The judge is also to have power to direct any question of law to be first argued; and to order different questions of fact in the same suit to be tried in different matters, if it should so seem expedient. Official referees are to be attached to the court; but the judge may direct a trial to be held before a person who is not an official referee, presumably in case the question is one requiring for its decision some special knowledge possessed by such a person. It is suggested that the judge, or the referee by leave of the judge, should have power to sit with scientific assessors; a provision taken and extended from the Report of the Patent Law Commissioners. As to evidence, the Commissioners recommend that it should be taken by oral examination in open court; but that the court may order the evidence in any case or in any particular matter to be taken by affidavit, or that any witness may be examined upon interrogatories before a commissioner. Upon interlocutory applications they think that the evidence should, as a general rule, be taken by affidavit. Witnesses who have made affidavits are to be liable to cross-examination in court. It is recommended that the system of requiring admission of documents should be extended to specific facts, and the admission enforced by visiting its unreasonable refusal with costs. The Report advises that the costs of the suit and all proceedings in it should be in the discretion of the court, as is now the case in the Court of Chancery, and in India.

The Report next deals with the arrangements for the conduct of judicial business, including the times of the sittings of the courts, the arrangements of circuits and assizes, and the qualification of jurors and preparation of jury lists. Most of the recommendations of the Commission on these points, though of the greatest importance to the legal profession in England, are too local in their operation to interest Indian readers: some suggestions will, however, excite general attention. It is proposed that the distinction between business in and out of term is to be abolished, and that the courts should have power to sit at any time for the transaction of any business; this is the case in India. The Home Circuit is to be done away with; its criminal business transferred to the Central Criminal Court, and its civil business tried in London. The ceremony of opening the Commission in each assize town is to be abolished, and in its place notice is to be inserted in the *Gazette* of holding the assizes. The circuits are to be re-arranged, and the division of counties no longer followed; but several counties may be consolidated into one district with one assize. It is supposed that six circuits will be found sufficient for England and Wales. The Commissioners propose to lower the qualification of special jurors, and slightly to increase that of common jurors. The trial may, at the discretion of the judge, proceed in spite of the death or illness of a juror. The jury is no longer to be deprived of fire, and may be allowed refreshment at the discretion of the judge. This suggestion might, we think, be with advantage adopted in India.

The last, and one of the most important questions with which the Commissioners deal, is that of appeal. They point out the manifold differences in the mode, the regulations, and the time of appeal in the different courts now existing. From all the courts with which the inquiry deals, the ultimate appeal lies to the House of Lords; except in the case of the Court of Admiralty, from which it lies to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. But the intermediate steps differ in every case; and the system, or rather want of system, of appeal, is probably the most confused and absurd of all the confusions and absurdities which deform English law. The Commissioners recommend that a court of appeal should be constituted as a part of the Supreme Court, to consist of the Lord Chancellor, the Lords Justices, the Master of the Rolls, three other permanent judges of appeal, [illegible] the Supreme Court to be [illegible]

We learn from the "Madras Mail" that the extension of the Great Southern of India Railway into the Madura and Tinnevelly district is about to begin in September next. Two ships have arrived at Tuticorin and one at Negapatam with [illegible] from England. [illegible] Butler, [illegible] return to [illegible]

The climate of England seems favourable to the production of celebrated natives from this country, those named were [illegible] they quitted their [illegible]

one or two cases specified by the Code; a liberty which we think might reasonably be extended. The Commissioners allow an appeal from the court of appeal to the House of Lords; or, by leave of the respondent, an appeal direct from the court of first instance to the House of Lords. It must be remembered that the Commission had no power to deal either with the House of Lords in its judicial capacity, or with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It may be inferred from the tone of the Report, that if the province of their enquiry had extended so far, they would have completed the simplicity of their scheme by leaving their new court of appeal the only court of appeal; if this were the case, it would not be long before appeals from India were also transferred to its jurisdiction. It is not so easy to gather what the Commissioners would in that case suggest by way of a second court of appeal, or whether they would suggest one at all; probably no plan would be so satisfactory as that recommended in a Paper recently read before the Juridical Society: that from the division court of appeal a further appeal should lie to the full court, including the judges who had sat in the division court. In this way there would be an opportunity for the revision of any doubtful judgment of the appellate court, but one not likely to be frivolously resorted to.

Such is the report of the Judicature Commission: a report not more remarkable by the sweeping reforms which it proposes, than by the men who give their common consent to those proposed reforms. When Lord Cairns, Lord Hatherly, Sir William Erle, Sir Roundell Palmer, Sir Robert Phillimore, Mr. Justice Blackburn, and Mr. Baron Bramwell, and others of hardly inferior reputation and experience, are agreed that such changes are desirable, few will venture to style them rash or unnecessary. The reservations of opinion made by individual Commissioners are very slight. Sir Robert Phillimore has an affection for the ancient jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty; Mr. Baron Bramwell, Mr. Justice Montague Smith, and the Solicitor General, do not go the full length in the proposed changes of circuits and assizes. Sir R. Phillimore and Mr. Ayrton express, what the other Commissioners imply, that the two present ultimate tribunals of appeal should have been included in the enquiry. The Report seems to us admirable for the courage, the wisdom, and the symmetry of the reforms which it advises. It must be remembered that the work of the Commission is not an isolated work; but that another Commission, including many of the same members, is now considering the great subject of a Digest of the Law of England. From this question, that of codification is inseparable. If these great reforms in the law and the administration of the law can be conveniently carried into execution, if the legislature will abstain from marring the work of the Commissioners by petty alterations in detail, or from miserable considerations of expense, we may hope that the age of Victoria may become to English what the age of Justinian is to Roman law. The names appended to the Report of the Judicature Commission are no unworthy substitutes for the names of Tribonian and his colleagues.

APROPOS of our article the other day on a few things that might be done to make railway travelling in India more comfortable than it is, an up-country correspondent calls our attention to a practice on the B. B. and C. I. Railway which it seems to us might with great advantage be abolished. We cannot state the case better than in our correspondent's own words:—"The company declines to take boxes unless you declare their contents. My agent in Bombay a few days ago took a small box to the railway addressed to me. They immediately demanded to know its contents. On this information being refused, they refused to take the box, and it was left behind. A railway company is a public carrying company, and I believe they cannot by law refuse to carry your goods if they have room. Under what law of the land can this railway *demand* to know the contents of my boxes? I have travelled in England, on the Continent, on the G. I. P. Railway, and no such demand has ever been made. The most they do on the Continent is to ask at some stations to search your boxes for cheroots or anything contraband; but as to demanding to know the contents of your box before they receive it, I never heard of such a thing before. The fact is they put a sort of duty here on everything; for a dozen of wine they charge you more than for a dozen of beer. Other railways, I believe, weigh your box and charge according to weight."

WE learn from the "Delhi Gazette," of the sudden death at Beawr of Captain F. A. C. Knyvett, of the Agra Police.

MR. R. N. CUST, whom the "Pioneer" considers one of the ablest men who ever entered the Civil Service, has just resigned it.

WE see from the Calcutta papers that an inquest was held last Saturday on the body of the sepoy who was shot by a private (named Gibson) of the 26th Cameronians, and that the jury returned a verdict of murder against Gibson.

THE Government of India, we observe, has placed at the disposal of the Calcutta press a series of papers on a Gazetteer for all India. The Government appears to have devoted a considerable amount of deliberation to the subject, and the public bodies who have addressed it on the subject make several suggestions of a interesting and useful character.

WE learn that the conduct of the Rao of Kutch, in issuing a proclamation to his subjects generally, but more particularly to those trading with Zanzibar and the Arabian and African coasts, warning them in regard to the penalties incurred by such of them as may be engaged in the slave trade, has been cordially approved by the Government of India, and that he has been informed of this approval.

A CORRESPONDENT at Murree informs the "Delhi Gazette" that "it was rumoured there on the 12th instant that fresh disturbances were apprehended, or had actually occurred, in the Agror Valley. The 3rd Punjab Infantry at Abbottabad were under orders to march for that place at a moment's notice."

WE had heard of "another raid in Huzara," and were preparing our most sarcastic paragraphs to the address of Major Pollock, Sir Alfred Wilde, and the Punjab Government; when, unfortunately, later intelligence arrived that the "raid" hardly reached the rank of pocket-picking.—*Pioneer.*

A CENTRAL PROVINCES correspondent of the "Delhi Gazette" says—"If you would care to have correct information of a high appointment in another place, I will assure you that it is a settled thing that Sir Richard Temple will succeed Sir Donald MacLeod in the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab, the Madras appointment being considered below Sir Richard's attainments."

THE Mussoorie Savings Bank, Limited, has declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum.

THE United Bank of India has declared an *ad interim* dividend for the half-year ending 30th June at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

H. M.'s 90TH FOOT, says the "Madras Athenæum," leaves Kamptee, en route to Rangoon, about the 20th of September next, and will be on its way to England by the 1st or 2nd October

THE Moulmein Port Fund is threatened with insolvency. We learn from the "Indian Daily News" has a debt of Rs.1,27,431, while its receipts are about Rs. 43,000 only, annually. The Government of India, as in the case of of the Calcutta Port Fund, refuses to interfere, although Rs.93,000 of the debt was incurred in erecting a light-house. Colonel Fytche has applied that this item at least be removed from the debit of the port accounts.

THE "Indian Daily News" remarks—"As regards proceedings being taken against Premchund, Blair, &c., for the share they had had in the ruin of the Bombay Bank, it is probable they will escape easily. Unfortunately the indemnity clause in both the English Act of Parliament and Indian Act of Council passed as preliminarily necessary to Sir Charles Jackson's Commission, expressly protect against criminal prosecution all those who might give evidence before the Commission. Mr. Tracey, therefore, who bolted to Japan, the only person criminally prosecutable."

DURING his service as Deputy Commissioner of the hill tracts of Chittagong, Captain T. H. Lewin compiled a hand-book of the Tipperah, and another of the Arracanese or Mugh language, with the object of facilitating their acquisition. As the people of these tracts do not understand Bengali, a knowledge of these languages is necessary for the officers engaged in the administration of the country, and the Government of India accordingly, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, authorized the printing of Captain Lewin's hand-books at the public expense. With the sanction of the Secretary of State they are being printed in England, under the supervision of Captain Lewin, who is at home on sick leave.

THE ELPHINSTONE COMPANY.

THE details of the Government offer for the purchase of the Elphinstone property not having yet been received by the directors, we understand that they will only submit to the meeting to be held to-day a proposition for its adjournment till an early day next week.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 2ND JULY.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL THE HON'BLE SIR AUGUSTUS SPENCER will leave England at the beginning of August to assume the duties of Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, where he will relieve Lord Napier, who is expected to leave Bombay by the second steamer in August. Sir Augustus Spencer has appointed to accompany him Captain S. V. Stephenson, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, at present Brigade Major of the Brigade of Guards, as his military secretary, and Captain W. F. Grey, of the Royal (late Madras) Artillery, as his aide-de-camp. It is to be regretted that Sir Augustus Spencer, who has himself only served for a few months some time ago in India, should not have selected as his confidential secretary some officer who might be more acquainted with Indian manners and customs than Captain Stephenson can be expected to be: but for this slight deficiency every one must be well pleased that the appointment has been bestowed upon Captain Stephenson, who is a general favourite both in the brigade of Guards and in London society, and has the happy knack of making friends everywhere. Of other appointments there is not much to be told, except that it is announced, on authority, that Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., is to succeed Mr. Maine as legal member of the Supreme Government of India, and that Captain Fawcett, of the 33rd Regiment, will most probably succeed Major Colley as Brigade Major at Devonport.

The death is announced of a Waterloo veteran, Lieutenant-General Arthur Gore, but no promotions through the army will ensue thereby, as General Gore retired on a special rate of unattached pay under the General Order of 1826, and was supernumerary to the fixed establishment of general officers.

The parliamentary committee, appointed to consider the reason why the cost of the Abyssinian campaign so largely exceeded the estimates, has held a preliminary meeting, when Mr. Candlish was elected chairman. The first of its regular meetings will take place next Wednesday, when General Jamieson, the principal financial officer of the India Office and the compiler of Jamieson's Code, will make a statement which must be of considerable interest, as General Jamieson framed the estimate of the probable cost of the expedition. On the same occasion Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald will make a statement on behalf of his father, the Governor of Bombay, and Sir Stafford Northcote will also be examined. The chief discrepancy between the estimated and actual cost of the expedition is found in the items connected with the chartering of vessels, the total sum of which amounts to, in round numbers, the large figure of £4,500,000. It is believed that a great portion of this might have been saved had the Government of Bombay acted with a greater determination and energy at the commencement of the preparation of the expedition, and not declined with a penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy to take up vessels until so late that the masters and owners were able to demand any prices they pleased. The Government of Bombay is also considered to have been dilatory in procuring at a sufficiently early period the stores and supplies which were required by the expedition, and, in consequence of this first delay, having to buy and ship them hurriedly, to have caused an increase of expense which a farther-sighted course of action might have avoided. In the serious matter of the transport train, however, the Bombay Government is chiefly considered to have been in fault. The want of discipline and organization in the transport train; the fact that mules arrived without any drivers to receive them and died by scores and hundreds through thirst, neglect, or starvation; the fact that while the army in Abyssinia was unable to move through want of transport, numbers of bullocks were uselessly standing idle at Bombay, are all considered to be due to the false economy of the Government of Bombay, which at present is in anything but good odour in the public opinion at home. The results of the parliamentary committee's enquiries will show whether the popular estimates of the place where blame should lie are true and will place the saddle on the right horse, but these results cannot be known for more than a year, as the committee will only hold a few meetings this session and will adjourn to August till next February, when Lord Napier will be invited to appear before it, although it is quite recognized both in parliament and by the public that the faults, if faults there were, occurred during the preparations for the expedition, and not in the disbursements of any funds which were necessary during the active operations in Africa.

A most extraordinary incident has occurred, or rather is said to have occurred, which has caused considerable excitement in military circles. As you were told last week, the escort of the Life Guards, which was to accompany the Viceroy of Egypt from the railway station to Buckingham Palace on his arrival in London, was late in arriving at the station, and the Viceroy had to make his entry into London without an escort. The matter was noticed in the House of Commons, when Sir Robert Anstruther made some remarks to the effect that the administration of the Horse Guards was so bad that it was wonderful that any military duties were punctually performed. No personal offence was meant by these remarks, although Sir Robert Anstruther intended to express the opinion shared by some others, also, that a reform would be of advantage in several of our military institutions. The illustrious Duke, however, who commands the army and is at the head of the Horse Guards, was persuaded by some indiscreet advisers that Sir Robert Anstruther's words were personally intended, and sent a message through Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar to ask if such was the case. As Sir Robert [illegible] Prince Edward appeared to have been considered unsatisfactory, General Forster called upon Sir Robert, but, failing to find him at home, wrote to demand a meeting on the same subject as Prince Edward. To this Sir Robert Anstruther replied that he could have no further communication except in writing; and also expressed his intention to bring the subject before the House of Commons as a question of privilege. It is to be hoped that the affair would be the last to wash out the [illegible] of freedom of members of the House of Commons or to interfere with the privileges of the [illegible] that the [illegible]

are all wasted, until there is a change made among his counsellors, and the requirements of the army can be communicated directly to the Commander-in-Chief without the interposition of any one, who, however old in the public service, is renowned rather for the austerity than the courtesy of his demeanour.

Another subject, to which attention has been attracted, has been a fracas between Lord Carington, of the Royal Horse Guards, and the editor of the *Queen's Messenger*, a scurrilous newspaper which has lately been indulging in a series of personal articles against the private life of members of the Upper House of the Legislature. In the *Queen's Messenger* a most abusive article appeared against Lord Carington and his deceased father. Lord Carington called on Mr. Murray, the editor, at the Conservative Club, sent in for him, and when he came out horsewhipped him. Mr. Murray has not sent a challenge to Lord Carington, but has contented himself with the safer and more lucrative salve to honour (?)—a lawyer's letter threatening an action for damages.

Every facility is afforded to the troops at Aldershott for learning to swim, and efficient measures for the safety of the bathers are put in practice. Commencing from to-day, bathing parades in accordance with instructions contained in the Queen's Regulations and the divisional standing orders will be held. Bathing pickets, consisting of two corporals and six privates, expert swimmers, will mount daily at the bathing-places from 10 A.M. to 8-30 P.M., half to be on duty at a time.

On Friday some field-telegraph waggons were started from Chatham for Aldershott Camp. It is understood that these waggons will in future accompany the troops in their field movements, and that they will be under the superintendence of Sergeant Ross, Royal Engineers, for some years connected with the telegraph-office at Aldershott, and who has recently undergone a course of instruction in field signalling and telegraphy at Chatham.

The first military district in Canada, the head quarters of which have been at Toronto, has been broken up. Major General Stisted and staff moved to the camp at Point Levis, and took the command of the troops on the fortifications from June 10. The 69th Regiment has arrived at Quebec, to replace the 53rd at the Citadel.

The remains of Private Thomas Kateley, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, the soldier who lost his life in the late unfortunate cavalry collision, were interred on Friday afternoon in the military cemetery at Aldershott. A large number of persons testified their sympathy by attendance on the occasion, among whom were many officers of the different cavalry regiments stationed at Aldershott.

The following promotions are made in succession to Lieutenant-Gen. Sir Robert Garret, K.C.B., Col. of the 43rd Foot, who died on the 13th of June:—

To be Lieutenant-Gen.—Major-Gen. John Thomas Hill.

To be Major-Gen.—Brevet-Col. Henry Charles Barnston Daubeney, C.B., from Lieut.-Col. half-pay 71st Foot.

To be Lieuts.-Col.—Capt. and Brevet-Majors Thomas James Maclachlan, Royal Artillery; Frederick Richard Maunsell, Royal Engineers; Lancelot F. C. Thomas, Royal Artillery; Richard H. Sankey, Royal Engineers; James Francis Tenant, Royal Engineers; Julius George Medley, Royal Engineers; John James M'L. Innes, V.C., Royal Engineers; George Tomkyns Chesney, Royal Engineers; William Edmund Warrand, Royal Engineers; Henry Alexander Brownlow, Royal Engineers; and Julian St. John Hovenden, Royal Engineers.

To be Major.—Capt. Henry Hamilton Pratt, half-pay, late 94th Foot, and Staff Officer of Pensioners.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, will be Colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 3rd of February, 1866:—

Lieut.-Col. Charles Terrington Aitchison, Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieut.-Col. William Joseph FitzMaurice Stafford, Bengal Staff Corps.

Capt. and Lieut-Col. Charles Wilson Randolph, Grenadier Guards.

Lieut.-Col. Joshua Harry Cooper, 7th Foot.

The undermentioned promotion is made in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Major-Gen. John Christie, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, on the 7th of May, 1869:—

To be Major-Gen.—Col. Richard Hamilton, Madras Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—

To be Major-Gen.—Col. William Richardson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Cols.—Lieuts.-Col. George D'Aguilar, Bengal Staff Corps; John Scott Phillpotts, Bengal Infantry; William Clarke Green, Bengal Infantry; and James Gray Campbell Fraser, Madras Staff Corps.

To be Deputy Inspectors-Gen. of Hospitals.—Surgeons-Major Christopher Beadnell Craske, Madras Establishment, and Mathew Kane, M.D., Madras Establishment.

Memorandum.—Major John Samuel Manly, half-pay, late 27th Foot, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards Circular Memorandum of February 15, 1861.

AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

26th June.—A communication was this day received by the Ameer from General Daood Khan who had been despatched to Turkistan at the head of troops last week, stating that the troops under him had reached Kotull quite safe. It was reported to the Ameer from another source that the troops under General Daood Khan had on reaching Ghorebund plundered the Kohistanees and that their habit was to treat similarly all the villages through which they passed. The Ameer on being informed of this ordered a purwannah to be written to General Daood Khan, cautioning him in regard to the conduct of his troops, and intimating that they must give up the baneful practice, or they would be called back to Cabul and subjected to severe punishment.

A communication was also received from the Governor of Ghiznee stating that Sirdar Fatteh Mahomed Khan had halted at Ghiznee for one night on his way to Herat and then made his way to Kera Bagh. The troops were still behind, but it was hoped that they would reach Ghiznee in a day or two.

27th June.—At a meeting of the Sirdars held to-day at Baghi Shahee in which were present the Moostoufee Mirza Habeeboollah Khan, Sirdars Yakoob Khan, Aslum Khan, Noor M

BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.—Sir Charles Sargeant will take up the Chamber business from this day.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—In consequence of the death of his wife, Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodhur, Acting Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court, has obtained a fortnight's privilege leave of absence.

THE PALLEI STATION MASTER.—The sentence in this case, as reported in yesterday's *Gazette*, was imprisonment for a year and a fine of Rs. 500, or further imprisonment for six months.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Abba Tharra, a cloth merchant, appeared before the Senior Magistrate, and obtained an apprehension warrant against a mehta of his, named Hurryvullub Nurrotumdas, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 819-12.

AHMEDNUGGUR COLLECTORATE.—We see from the weather report of the Ahmednuggur collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th July that the sowing of the khureef crops was progressing. The fall of rain during the fortnight was beneficial. The state of public health was good. Slight cholera was reported from Kurjut, Dindoree, Niphar, and Nassick.

ACCIDENT.—A correspondent writes—"On Thursday evening the western wall of a two storeyed house, situate at Churney Lane or Horta Baixa, belonging to a Mr. D'Conceicao, fell down, thereby causing a great deal of damage to the adjacent house of a Mr. F. Marcado. Fortunately no one was injured. I am given to understand that the proper authority was, about a month since, apprised of the anticipated Bandstand, danger."

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, (weather permitting):—

Quick March ...	.....
Overture	"Guy Mannering" ... .
Valse	"Mina" ..... Coote.
Selection	"Il Barbiere" ..... Rossini.
Polka	"Mazurka Myrthenfest" ... Harrman.
Galop	"Alabama" ... . Burkhardt.

A CASE FOR THE PETTY SESSIONS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Joseph King and Joseph Anderson, the former a Chinaman and the latter an African, who entered the bungalow of Mr. Howell at Khetwady on the night of Wednesday last, and who were apprehended on the following day on a charge of theft, were placed before Mr. Showell on a charge of house-breaking by night and theft of property of the value of Rs. 110-8, belonging to Mr. C. W. Warnford, travelling auditor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. Mr. Warnford said that he intended to proceed to England in a few days, and therefore requested the Magistrate to take the case in his own jurisdiction. The Magistrate committed the prisoners to take their trial before the Court of Petty Sessions.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—The Senior Magistrate of Police yesterday granted a warrant of apprehension to one Girdhur Coorjee, a dealer in vegetables, under the following circumstances:—It appears that about four days ago, one Jan Mahomed went to complainant's shop and purchased from him forty-five rupees' worth of onions, which he promised to pay for if he (the complainant) would send his man with him for the money. He sent one Ragoo, a cooly whom he knew, for the money, but the latter did not return. On the following day, about four o'clock in the afternoon, Jan Mahomed informed complainant that he had paid thirty rupees to the cooly in presence of a Marwaree, and he now paid the balance remaining on account of the onions. Under these circumstances complainant applied for a warrant against the cooly, which was granted.

AMATEUR ENTERTAINMENT AT POONA.—The entertainment by the 8th, "The King's" Regiment, in aid of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, came off last (Thursday) night in the Assembly Rooms, and was a grand success. The audience was the largest and most fashionable that has assembled on any similar occasion this season. The rooms were crowded. The singing was in the highest degree creditable to "The King's"; and the Ethiopian Serenaders were in their glory. The audience evinced an entire satisfaction with all the performances. It is gratifying that the benevolent intentions of the Glee Club and Serenading Troupe of "The King's," should have been so generously seconded. The Soldiers' Daughters' Home will receive a very handsome grant-in-aid as the result of last night's admirable entertainment.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, held at Poona on Thursday, the Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay (the Fifteen Lacs Loan Bill) was read a third time and passed.

THE BUCENTAUR.

A CALASEE DROWNED.

On Thursday last, Dr. Lumsdaine held an inquest at the Pilot Bunder, Colaba, touching the death of Moobaruck Hoossein. A brother of the deceased said—I am a calassee and live at Googaree Mohla. The deceased was my brother, about twenty-five years old, and also a calassee. About fifteen days ago he was engaged to work on board the ship Bucentaur now lying wrecked on the Prongs. I never saw him alive after this. On the evening of the 19th inst. one Sulliman Hoossein, here present, came to me and said he had just come ashore from the Bucentaur, and that my brother had been drowned, having been washed off the raft on which they tried to come ashore. I searched for the body, but could not find it. This morning the abovenamed Sulliman Hoossein came and told me that the body had been found near the Pilot Bunder. I came here and recognized it.—The case was adjourned for further enquiry.

THE LOSS OF THE GREAT NORTHERN.

THE following letter was yesterday placed by Government at the disposal of the press:—

Marine Department,
Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1869.

From Colonel W. F. Marriott, Secretary to Government.
To Colonel Ansell, Bassein.

SIR,—A court of enquiry into the circumstances connected with the loss of the ship Great Northern has reported to Government that the commander of that ship and other witnesses before the Court spoke very highly of the assistance given to them by you in their distress.

His Excellency the Governor in Council desires me to express to you his acknowledgments and thanks for the humane attention and active kindness shown by you to these shipwrecked men.—I have, &c.,

W. F. MARRIOTT, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

S. James' Day—July 25th, 1869.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Daily Prayers—7 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of the Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and 2nd Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 157 (part I.) and 175.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 263 and 256. Anthem, from Ps. lv., 1, 2, 3. 'O give thanks' &c.

The Offertories will be devoted to the poor of the district.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 20 and 180.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 150, Anthem—"Hear my Prayer."

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon by the Rev. W. Maule. Hymns 257 (The eternal gifts of Christ the King), and 207 (O God unseen, yet ever near.)

6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon by the Rev. J. Taylor. Hymns 263 (The Son of God goes forth to War), 250 (Captains of the Saintly Band), and Dr. Faber's "Pilgrims of the night."

Collections at both services for the poor.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

11 A.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 88 and 135.

5 P.M.—Litany and Catechising. Hymn 175.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 150, 142 (part III.), and 15.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board the ship Roslyn Castle lying off Custom Bunder, at 11 o'clock A.M., by the Rev. W. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G.

LIABILITY OF A RAILWAY COMPANY.

A CASE of some importance to the public was disposed of last week in the Small Cause Court before Mr. O'Leary. The plaintiff in the case was Mr. C. M. Carrol, inspector in the Cotton Frauds Department at Khandeish, who sought to recover from the B. B. and C. I Railway Company Rs. 817, being the amount of damages sustained by him under the following circumstances. It appears that on the 21st April last, the plaintiff brought with him from Surat by the passengers' train an Arab horse, and that the same was handed over and placed in charge of the company's servants there to be forwarded to Bombay. The animal was placed in a horse-box which accompanied the train, and during its transit he sustained serious injuries in consequence of the negligence of the servants of the company in not properly securing the door of the horse-box. The plaintiff sent the horse to Mr. LeCaffre, veterinary surgeon, for treatment, but the animal died on or about the 26th June following, in consequence of injuries received during his transit to Bombay. Under these circumstances the plaintiff claimed Rs. 817 as damages from the defendants. Mr. Green, of Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the company; and Mr. Latham, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Winter, of Messrs Keir, Prescot, and Winter, solicitor, represented the company. Mr. Latham denied the liability of the company. Evidence was taken on both sides, and the learned Judge gave verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 600, as damages, and Rs. 80, costs.

NOWROJEE DHUNJEEBHOW COORLAWALLA'S INSOLVENCY.

SENTENCE OF TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

THE final hearing in this case took place before Mr. Justice Westropp yesterday, when Mr. Macpherson—who the Commissioner remarked had laboured for the insolvent with the utmost industry and with great skill and ability—addressed the Court on behalf of the insolvent.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee asked His Lordship to keep in mind in giving judgment that the most of the creditors wished the petition dismissed as the insolvent had funds concealed.

Mr. Marriott, on behalf of the trustees of S. and N. Nanabhoy, asked for a sentence of punishment.

Mr. Macpherson held that the case should be disposed of so as to allow the prisoner to get clear of the agony inflicted by his persecuting creditors, and remarked that even were the insolvent dismissed Hormusjee would poke his nose in everywhere and see to the assets.

His Lordship replied that were he to yield to Mr. Hormusjee it would lead to a race between the creditors. The state of the assets would be a matter for the Official Assignee, in whom they would be vested, and he would take steps to secure all the property. In giving judgment His Lordship said the conduct of this insolvent had been of the worst description—the truth was nowhere to be found in him, and more fraudulent proceedings than the falsifications of his accounts with Hormusjee could not be imagined. Under the circumstances he would not be doing his duty were he to impose a less punishment than the utmost the law allowed, and so the insolvent would be imprisoned for two years, under the 50th section of the insolvent Act—and he might add that if the Act had enabled him to pass a heavier punishment he should have done so without the slightest hesitation, for he thought the insolvent had not only been guilty of falsifying his books but of wilful and corrupt perjury.

One of the creditors remarked that some debtors got out of prison long before the expiry of their sentence; for instance, Candass Narrondass was sentenced for two years but got out after six months.

His Lordship replied that that was on a medical certificate.

EXECUTION OF THE CONVICT GREEN.

PRIVATE WILLIAM GREEN, of the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, who was sentenced to death at the late Criminal Sessions by the Hon. Sir Richard Couch, for having murdered Sergeant Francis, of the same regiment, suffered the extreme penalty of the law yesterday morning in front of the County Jail. Most of our readers will recollect that the murder was committed at Colaba Barracks early on the morning of 3rd May. On the previous evening Green had applied at the canteen for more liquor than he was entitled to, which a sergeant named Webb refused, and as he had previously had some little ill-feeling against that sergeant, who he thought was too hard upon him, Green brooded over the supposed ill-treatment and during the night loaded his rifle and proceeded to the room in which Sergeant Webb slept with the object of shooting him. Green, however, went into the wrong room (the one next to Webb's) and, seeing a man upon the cot whom he took to be Webb, he fired and shot Sergeant Francis through the heart. Green did not attempt to deny his cold-blooded and cowardly deed, but only expressed his regret at having shot "the wrong man." At the trial the prisoner was defended by Dr. Barton; but really there was no room for defence, and the learned counsel told the jury that he did not deny that the prisoner committed the deed, but urged that he might have so brooded over his supposed injury from Sergeant Webb that when he fired the shot he might not have been in such a state of mind as to know what he was doing, and that therefore they might return a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The case against the prisoner, however, was clear, and the jury found him guilty of the crime of murder.

Green enlisted in 1858, but has never been on active service. He was always spoken of in the regiment as a good duty-doing soldier, but he bore a bad character for drunkenness—the curse of so many Europeans in this country. Since the committal of the dreadful deed, and especially since his condemnation, Green had been a changed man. He became truly penitent for the crime he had committed, and religion wrought a great change in his heart. He thankfully received visits from the Rev. Mr. Maule, who has paid great attention to him ever since he committed the murder. He has also been visited in jail two or three times by the Rev. Mr. Cooper and the Rev. Mr. Dhunjeebhoy. He was exceedingly anxious to obtain the forgiveness of Sergeant Webb for his murderous intents against him, and had an affecting interview with the sergeant. He was also visited by some of his comrades and expressed to them his trust in God, and begged them to be warned by his example to flee from sin. The Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to him twice in jail, the second time yesterday morning about 6 o'clock. Shortly before eight o'clock the sheriff, Dr. Bhau Dajee, Mr. Malins, undersheriff, Mr. Lake, governor of the jail, and Dr. Partridge were in attendance. The prisoner was then pinioned, and the warrant of death having been read, the mournful procession moved from the condemned cell to the gallows, preceded by the Rev. Mr. Maule reciting the funeral service. The usual miscellaneous crowd was assembled in front of the jail to witness the execution, and excellent order was maintained by a detachment of police. On the way to the scaffold Green was quite self-possessed and looked resigned to his fate—bore quite the appearance of a penitent man about to die and meet his Maker without the slightest fear, but with full confidence of pardon. On the scaffold his demeanour was equally good. The hoarse prolonged cry of the crowd had no effect upon him; he knelt and prayed with Mr. Maule for a few minutes, and after a little conversation with that gentleman stood prepared for the awful moment. On the bolt being withdrawn he struggled slightly for a few moments, and then all was over.

On Thursday evening Green had the following letter written and presented it to Mr. Maule:—

Bombay Goal, Thursday night, July 22, 1869.

DEAR SIR,—As I am about to leave the world in a few more hours, I wish it to be made known through you, that while confessing the crime of which I have been found guilty, and for which I forfeit my life, I acknowledge the justice of the sentence passed upon me. I deserve to die for taking the life of an innocent man in the cowardly way I did. It was not my intention to take his life certainly; but that of another, Sergeant Webb, but that I know is no excuse for me not to suffer death. I cannot say exactly what led me to do this deed, but I felt aggrieved by thinking Sergeant Webb was always down upon me, and that put bitter and hateful thoughts in my heart, and I allowed the temptation to overcome me. I believe if I had kept more from drink during my service this would not have happened. Drink has been a curse to me, and I hope my comrades will take warning from my fate and resist drink, especially those who drink to excess.

I am thankful that the interview between Serjeant Webb and myself has been of comfort to both, in our forgiving each other.

I wish to thank Dr. Barton for defending me at my trial, as he had a difficult task. I thank also those who have shown me kindness since I have been in jail. Dr. Partridge, Mr. Lake, particularly Mr. Reymond and Mr. Mayers, who have been very good to me. Your visits, Sir, have been of the greatest comfort to me, and have prepared me for death. I cannot express in words my thankfulness for all you have done for me. I beg you will write to my parents and tell them everything. I grieve for the sorrow I have brought upon them.

I die in the assured hope of a free forgiveness through the merits of Him who died for me and all sinners; I have a full faith in the blood of Jesus, that it can cleanse me from all sin, and I pray God to have mercy on me. WILLIAM GREEN.

Green was born at Alston, in Northamptonshire, and his father is still alive. To the old man it must be a great blow to learn that his son has died the death of a felon, but there will always be the consolation that he died penitent for his crime, and at peace with the world and with his God.

THE COLABA COMPANY.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the Colaba Company was held in the offices of the secretaries and treasurers (Messrs. Remington & Co.) on Wednesday afternoon. There was a fair attendance of shareholders, and the chair was occupied by Mr. F. F. Lidderdale, chairman of the board of directors.

The annual report having been taken as read,

The Chairman said the directors had very little to add to the report which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, and which contained almost as much as the directors could tell them of interest as to their proceedings. On one or two points, however, something additional might be said. Very strenuous efforts had been made by the directors through the past year to obtain a settlement of the question of the Colaba terminus, and it was with very great satisfaction that the board was now able to report that they had the strongest reasons to believe that it had been finally settled by the Secretary of State in Council that the terminus should be at Colaba. The settlement of this point was of very great importance to the company, for as soon as they got the terminus of the railway at Colaba, they might expect the gains of the company to increase. They were probably all aware that early this year an attempt had been made by getting up a petition to upset the arrangement that the Bombay and Baroda Railway should cross Back Bay and come to Colaba in that direction. It had been necessary to get up a counter-petition, which was very influentially signed, stating the reasons for holding to their request that Government should not upset the original scheme, and this matter certainly would not be lost sight of. One portion of the company's property was still lying idle, he was sorry to say, —Tank Bunder Saw Mill. The directors had been in negotiations with Government throughout the year, with the object of getting them to purchase it, but latterly they had had an answer that no use could be found for it. Government had referred a secondary matter, that of the purchase of the machinery, to another department, and the directors were still waiting for an answer. They had also been negotiating for some time with other people for the sale of the property, and they might be able to effect a sale. If there was any other information he could give them which arose out of the report he would be very glad to do it.

Some discussion took place here chiefly with reference to the accounts, and several questions on the subject were put to, and answered by, the Chairman.

Mr. Cooverjee Dhunjeebhoy Patell then wished to know if there was any truth of the rumour in the bazaar that the Government was going to buy some part of the company's property, and that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company was going to buy a portion of it.

The Chairman in reply said the board had had no communication with Government.

The Chairman then proposed—"That the directors' report and accounts now submitted be approved and adopted, and that a dividend of Rs. 65 per share as recommended by them be sanctioned payable from the 26th instant."

Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman—I should like to say about the dividend that I hope the shareholders understand that this is a twelve months' dividend against fourteen months last year, otherwise we should have been able to give you as good a dividend as before. There is no falling off in the business.

Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed, and Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook seconded—"That Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, Esq., be elected a director in the place of Framjee Nusserwanjee, who retires by rotation, that R. A. Dallas, Esq., be elected director in the place of C. M. Keir, Esq., resigned, and that C. W. Prescot, Esq., be added to the board."

It was suggested that a native should be added in place of Mr. Prescot, and the Chairman answered that there were more natives than Europeans on the board of directors. Mr. Prescot, being the solicitor to the company, would be an exceedingly useful member of the board.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw proposed as an amendment—"That Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, Esq., be elected a director in the place of Framjee Nusserwanjee, who retires by rotation, and that R. A. Dallas, Esq., be elected a director in the place of C. M. Keir resigned."

Mr. Dunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy seconded the amendment.

On the question being put to the meeting, the amendment was carried.

Mr. Sorabjee Bunshaw asked why Rs. 2½ per share was charged by the secretaries and treasurers as transfer fees?

The Chairman said the transfers for this year amount to over 5,000 and the responsibility undertaken by the secretaries and treasurers in making these transfers was very great, for if anything was wrong they would be held responsible.

On the motion of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee, it was agreed—"That Messrs. Samuel W. Reid and Jehangeer Gustadjee be elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each."

Mr. F. F. Lidderdale proposed, and Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded—"That the word *seven* be substituted for the word *fourteen* in clause 21 of the articles of association."

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. Philip Green moved—"That the following words be added to clause 3 of the articles of association, viz.: 'provided nevertheless that the certificates of shares may be sealed by the secretaries and treasurers of the company in the presence of *one* director only.'" At present, he said, the company's seal could not be used for sealing certificates of shares, except in the presence of two directors, which was found exceedingly inconvenient, and this motion was made with the object of obviating that inconvenience.

The motion was seconded by Mr. E. M. Fogo, and unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

THE following regulations have been made by the Senate of the University and approved of by the Governor of Bombay in Council:—

"1. A scholarship of Rs. 250 per annum, to be denominated the 'David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship,' to be held for two years, shall, on the first occasion of its being bestowed, be awarded to the candidate who shall pass the matriculation examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew language, or, failing such a candidate, to the undergraduate who shall pass the first examination in arts with the highest marks in the same language.

"2. The scholarship shall be afterwards awarded every alternate year to the candidate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the scholarship, have passed the matriculation examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew language, or, failing such a candidate, to the undergraduate who shall (since the time of the last awarding of the scholarship) have passed the first examination in arts with the highest marks for proficiency in the same language.

"3. The scholarship shall be payable half-yearly, in equal proportions, to its allottee, on his producing a bill, countersigned by the head of some college or institution recognized in arts, accompanied by a certificate from the same source, of regular attendance at that college or institution, of good conduct, and of satisfactory progress in University studies.

"4. Failing the production of such a certificate as that now indicated, the Syndicate may declare the scholarship forfeited.

"5. The scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the matriculation (or first arts) examiners, and the name of the David Sassoon Scholar for the ensuing two years shall be published along with the list of the successful candidates for matriculation (or first examination in arts.)

"6. In case of the matriculating student who is elected declining to proceed to college, the scholarship for the ensuing two years may be conferred on the undergraduate who shall have obtained the second place in Hebrew in the matriculation examination, or, failing such a candidate, to the passed candidate who has obtained the highest marks in Hebrew in the first examination in arts and is willing to continue at college.

"7. In case of the scholarship not being adjudged, or lapsing before it has been held two years, the scholarship may be awarded under the same rules at the next University examinations; and any savings resulting from non-adjudication or lapse may be added to the next scholarship's allotment, or used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, towards creating a second scholarship."

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—23RD JULY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

OFFENCES OF THE RAILWAY.—Lukhmiram Moteeram was charged with attempting to defraud the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, by continuing his journey in a third-class carriage beyond the place to which he had paid his fare, and was on conviction fined three rupees. —Gunga Nuthoo was convicted of attempting to defraud the same company by travelling without a ticket in a third-class carriage and was fined three rupees.

THE BOMBAY SWIMMING BATH AND RACQUET COURT.

WE are glad to hear that everything in connection with this admirable public project is still going on most successfully, and that all that is wanted now is that the community should respond—which we are sure the community, alive to its own benefit, will not be slow to do. The committee is one which commands thorough confidence.

We append a circular which has been published:—

GENERAL COMMITTEE.—Astley H. E., Esq; Benn, Chas. E., Esq; Bostock, H. S., Esq; Chapman, C. E., Esq., C.S.; Crawford, Ar., Esq., C.S.; Cleveland, H., Esq.; Craigie, A., Esq.; Filgate, Capt. Townley M.; Foggo, Geo., Esq.; Fogo, E. M., Esq.; Graham, Donald, Esq.; Hay, Andrew, Esq; Leith, Percy, Esq.; LeMesurier, H. P., Esq; Melvill, J. M., Esq., C.S.; Maxwell, Henry, Esq.; Morris, Edward, Esq.; Nicol, Wm., Esq.; Oliphant, F. J., Esq.; Oldfield, F. A. R., Esq.; Reynolds, C. H., Esq.; Souter, F., Esq., C.S.I.; Stock, Brigadier General T.; Turner, F., Esq.; Taylor, Thos. E., Esq.; and Wyllie, F., Esq., C.S.

Rule 1.—The abovementioned gentlemen have held meetings with the object of establishing a "Swimming Bath and Racquet Court" on the Esplanade.

Rule 2.—It is proposed to raise the required funds by the issue of certificates of Rs. 100 each, transferable under certain regulations.

Rule 3.—The holders of one or more certificates will be members of the "Swimming Bath and Racquet Court."

Rule 4.—Monthly subscription to Swimming Bath, Rs. 5.

Rule 5.—Monthly subscription to Racquet Court, Rs. 7.

Rule 6.—Monthly subscription to all, Rs. 10.

Rule 7.—Members of the committee to be elected annually.

Rule 8.—Retiring members of the committee can be re-elected.

Rule 9.—New members to be admitted subject to the approval of the general committee on being duly introduced and nominated by a member.

Rule 10.—At a meeting held at the Town Hall on the 15th July 1869, the Honorary Secretary was authorized to receive applications for certificates from gentlemen desirous of becoming members and of issuing certificates under rule 11.

Rule 11.—The certificates will be countersigned by two members of the committee of management.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has kindly signified his approval of the project and desire to assist it, and the committee trust he will favourably entertain their application for a site, which has been sent in to Government.

It is therefore only necessary that the European gentlemen of Bombay should come forward in support of the scheme by subscribing.

Should the funds admit, the committee will endeavour to add reading, billiard, and refreshment rooms, bowling alley, &c., &c.

Forms of application for certificates can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BAD MUTTON IN THE MAHIM BAZAAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'BOMBAY GAZETTE.'

SIR,—I beg, through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, to the quality of meat exposed at Mahim for sale. The very sight of it warns the consumers against its use, but in the want of any alternative he cannot but buy the poisonous food. There is not a sepoy to be seen, so that the matter cannot be brought to the notice of any one, nor is there any way to take steps to remedy the evil. The constable plainly refuses his interference, having no authority to meddle in the matter.—Yours, &c.

A RESIDENT OF MAHIM.

A HINT ABOUT HOCKEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time back an article appeared in one of the Bombay papers in which a proposition was made to have some of the police stationed on the green where the game of hockey is played to prevent lookers-on from crowding too close to the players, and I thought it a very good idea, but had that idea been carried out I am afraid our worthy Chief Magistrate would have had many of the "swells" of the city figuring before him. But I was really surprised last evening to witness the want of feeling two of the players showed to their "tattoos." One used the spur in so furious a manner as to cause the sides of the poor animal to bleed so badly that he had to be sent home. I may safely say a buggywallah have been punished for offences far more trivial. The other player, on suddenly stopping after straining every nerve to reach the ball, was sent flying off the "tattoo." Of course it was the poney's fault and he must have another, and in changing the poor tired brute he punished him most awfully on the neck, with such exclamations as "Would you? d—n you! take that, and that!" It seems to me positive cruelty for to illtreat a poor beast because he cannot keep pace with the ambition of his rider and reach the ball in the twinkle of an eye.—I enclose my address.—Yours, &c., JUSTICE.

BANGALORE RACES.—1869.

ENTRANCES.—4TH DAY.

Galloway Plate.

Mr. Miller's.....g. a. h .....Teazer.

THE meeting commenced on Thursday afternoon with but a limited field. The attendance on the Grand Stand was about as usual. The attendance of ladies was not very large. Great excitement prevailed as to the expected issue of the contest for the Mysore Cup, each party being strongly supported. The first race, the Derby, was an easy victory for Emerald, Tingey up, he went away and won as he liked. The race for the Bangalore Cup was reduced to a match between Melbourne and Fleur-de-lys, the latter receiving one stone five pounds; Fleur-de-lys will make a good mare, we think, next season. The next race, the Mysore Cup, was the great race of the day. Alarm was the first to show, and though he looked in appearance what he has been called by the opposition, yet he is a fine strong horse and fully deserves the support of his backers. Zouave was next out; he looked to perfection, and we think his trainer deserves great credit for the great improvement in his appearance and going the last fortnight. Next came the star that was to be the luminary of the day's sport, Silvertail, who did not appear to relish the idea of being led on the Course. He looked as fit as he possibly could look, and it was no fault of his party that he did not land their colours on this occasion. We never believed he was a grand horse: his running yesterday proved that he will never become the crack so confidently hoped by his admirers. He cannot gallop to the extent his party would have it he could. The Stranger next came, looking remarkably well, but, as we thought, the race was too severe for him. After one false start they got away nicely, Alarm and Zouave leading, with Silvertail and the Stranger in the rear. The pace round the first ½ of a mile was too strong for the two latter horses, who had to drop behind. The issue was left between Zouave and Alarm: the Templars' colours were landed by Tyrrell after a game struggle on the part of Alarm (Tingey) who ran a most remarkably game good horse and fully justified the confidence we have always had in the dray horse: with due deference to Tingey's admirable riding, we cannot but think that had he kept him back at the start, Mr. Wilson's colours would have been the fortunate ones for this year's cup. We expect to see Alarm run some fine races here and alter popular opinion as to his clumsiness. Zouave ran beautifully.

The final race was a very simple effort on the part of Namoodi (Captain Maillard) beating Matchlock (Captain Ward) for the little Welter. We shall reserve our remarks on this day's racing until the last moment of going to press when we will give our readers the benefit of the very latest information and the "sure tip."

The following is the order of the running:—

FIRST RACE.—"Derby" R.C. and a distance Rs. 400. All Maiden Arabs. Weight for age.

Ally Askar's ..... g. a. h	Sultan 8st 12lb	Mr. Rizzack. 2
Col. Knox ..... b. a. h	Emerald 9st 3lb	Tingey 1

Won easily,—much to the disappointment of the sporting owner of Sultan—Time 2-55.

SECOND RACE.—"Bangalore Cup." 1¼ mile. Rs. 400. All horses weight for age and class.

Mr. Wilson's ..... r. aus.	Filly Fleur de Lys 8st. 2lb.	Williamson. 2
Mr. Pilgrim's ..... b. aus. g.	Melbourne 9st. 7lb.	Tingey 1

Won easy.—Time—2-29

THIRD RACE.—H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore's Cup, value Rs. 1,000. For all Maiden horses. 1¼ mile. Weight for age and class. Three horses from different stables, or in bona fide different interests, to start, or the cup will be withheld.

Mr. Wilson's ..... g. aus. g.	Alarm 9st. 7lb.	Tingey 2
The Templar's ..... bk. w. c.	Zouave 8st. 4lb.	Tyrrell 1
Capt. Langford's ..b. aus. c.	The Stranger 8st. 4lb.	Cavanagh .. 4
Mr. Miller's ..... br. aus. g.	Silvertail 8st. 7lb.	Donaldson. 3

Before the start Silvertail showed temper and would not face the crowd. The start was effected with considerable difficulty. Alarm rushed at once to the front, forcing the running at a tremendous pace, Zouave lying with him. The Stranger and Silvertail well up. They maintained much the same order to the ½ mile from home, when it was evident the race was Zouave's who won easily.—Time 27—55—1-25—1-57—2-59.

FOURTH RACE.—"Little Welter." 1¼ mile. Rs. 150. For all Arabs property of officers serving in Mysore Division (civil and military). Weight 10st. 7lbs, Maidens allowed 7lbs. G. R. Entrance Rs. 75.

Mr. Pilgrim's ch. a. g.	Matchlock 9st. 9lb.	Capt. Ward 2
Capt. Maillard's b. a. h.	Namoodi 10st. 7lb.	Owner 1

Won easy.—Time—2-45.

Bangalore Herald, July 17.

FORT POLICE COURT.—23RD JULY.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Sectaram Sewlal was charged with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust five pieces of cloth belonging to his master, and was, on his pleading guilty, sentenced to five weeks' imprisonment.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Thomas Heftwaker, a seaman of the ship West Riding, was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, for wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship.

AN EATONSWILL OF THE EAST.

As far as its newspapers are concerned, Ceylon bids fair to be the Eastonswill of the gorgeous East. Potts-and-Slurkism certainly thrives there amazingly. The press of the colony has recently received a promising addition in the shape of an illustrated comic periodical called "Muniandi." The first number was courteously forwarded to us for our inspection. In one respect the publication is remarkable: though the cartoons were passably drawn, the other illustrations were about the worst we have ever seen! One of them reminded us forcibly of that sketch of Leech's representing a family group taken by an amateur photographer, a "friend of the family." This picture, it may be recollected, merely represented a leg here, an arm there, and a head somewhere else, all the intermediate space being filled up with a good thick shade. The second number of "Muniandi" appears to be an improvement on the first—that is if we may accept the opinion of the *Kandy Herald*, which, however does not appear to be altogether disinterested as will appear from the following delicate reference to a rival contemporary:—"The large double-page cartoon, the 'Coward's Blow,'—in which the venomous editor of the *Observer* figures in due prominence is admirable, and does full justice to the subject."—*Madras Mail.*

COINAGE IN CEYLON.

A CEYLON paper says it seems to be now certain that from the 1st of January 1870 the accounts of Ceylon are to be kept, like those of India, in rupees, annas and pice. The object, we are told, is merely to call things by their proper names, *i. e.*, to call a rupee a rupee, instead of two shillings, which it is not, its true value being 1s. 10d. The rupee is not, however, legally current in Ceylon and an ordnance becomes necessary to make it so. The old Dutch and English copper coinage, curiously enough, will dovetail well with the rupee. The Ceylon fanams, of which eight went to the shilling and twelve to the rixdollar, can be called annas, and sixteen of them will be the equivalent of a rupee. The pice are in Ceylon already, and by that name. We suppose there will be a new copper coinage, and it would be very convenient if both India and Ceylon at once agreed on making such coinage decimal parts of the rupee. The tendency of the day is to the decimal system and it cannot be long resisted. The proposed change will be rather inconvenient at first, as all the old accounts of the colony must be re-cast.

REUTER'S INDIAN EXPRESS.

NEWS TO THE 3RD JULY.

LONDON, SATURDAY, 3RD JULY.

IN the House of Lords yesterday evening, after disposing of some previous orders of the day, their Lordships went again into committee on the Irish Church Bill.

In clause 25 the House agreed to Lord Cairns' amendment, to vest in the Commissioners any land occupied with a school-house, where under the clause the school-house itself passed to them. The clause was then agreed to, as was also clause 26, Lord Cairns' amendment, supported by the Duke of Marlborough and Lords Bandon and Clancardy, and opposed by Lords Kimberley and De Grey, to strike out the provision which vests in the board of guardians, instead of the church body, burial-grounds separated from the church by a public highway, not being pressed.

Lord Salisbury then brought forward his amendment the Duke of Cleveland waiving his right of precedence, in respect of his amendment, the first part of which was comprised in Lord Salisbury's. Lord Salisbury explained his amendment, the object of which was to omit in clause 27 the words requiring that, in consideration of handing over the glebe houses to the church body, the Commissioners should be paid either ten times the annual value of the sites estimated as land, or, in the alternative, either any building charges on the glebe houses, or ten years' annual value of them. The arrangement provided by the bill he stigmatized as inconsistent both with justice and with former pledges of leading members of the Government, and as, in short, a scheme which Shylock might have envied.

Lord Granville repudiated the assumption that a Government could be bound by statements of individual members of it uttered when in opposition. He disputed the equity of freeing church property from the obligation to repay loans made not by the church but by the state. The bill laid no heavier charge on the church in respect of these glebe houses than would have naturally lain upon the church irrespectively of the arrangement offered by this clause.

Lord Cairns supported the amendment independently of the Duke of Cleveland's. He denied the justice of charging the glebe houses with the building charges on the ground as well that no corresponding charge was levied on Maynooth for the expenditure by the State on the buildings of that college, as also that the building charges on the property of the Irish Church were charges not on the houses, but were specially imposed by Act of Parliament on the profits of the livings which this bill gave to the state.

Lord Kimberley distinguished the cases of an educational institution like Maynooth and the Irish Church. He defended the equity of the Government plan.

Lord Russell allowed that there was justice was not violated by the Government plan, but, on large principles of policy, he earnestly advocated the preservation in different parts of Ireland of residences to be occupied in distant times by clergy of this church. He was ready to apply the same rule to the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches.

The Duke of Argyll allowed that there was some, though only a slight apparent discrepancy between 's and Mr. Gladstone's statements last year a the bill, but he pointed out disclaimers in the same statements of being able then to explain the definite plan which they would seek to carrying out if in power. He declared, however, amid the loud laughter of the Opposition, that in fact the terms offered to the church were both handsome, and liberal, and that the effect of them would be to hand the glebe houses back to the new Church Bill at considerably less than their real value. Lord Russell's support of the amendment, he considered, was in accordance with his view that the question should be decided by policy, and not by bare justice; but he accused Lords Salisbury and Cairns of putting forth contradictory arguments.

A scene of some confusion then ensued, in consequence of the eagerness of various Peers to address the House, and of a somewhat warm remonstrance by Lord Stanhope against a statement by the Duke of Argyll. Finally, after some observations by Lord Claricarde, to the effect that the pledges of a generous mode of dealing had really ruined the country, the House divided, when Lord Salisbury's amendment was agreed to by 213 to 69, many Liberal Peers voting with the majority. Clause 26, as amended, was then agreed to.

Lords Cairns

COMPASSES IN IRON SHIPS.

(Shipping Gazette, June 25.)

The Sarah Sands, which for a long time figured as a screw steamer, but latterly as a sailing vessel, has been lost in the Indian sea. She was an iron-built vessel of 1,150 tons register, and, on her last voyage, was coal-laden, from Liverpool for Bombay. At the court of inquiry held at Bombay it was stated by the master that, on the night of the 17th of April, when he was steering a course to pass thirty-five miles to the southward of Kalpenie Reef, the weather at 4 o'clock in the morning being clear, the ship struck on the rocks, and in a short time broke up and became a complete wreck. On the 15th and 16th correct observations were obtained, yet the courses steered carried his ship about seventy miles out of her reckoning. Captain Robertson can only account for this extraordinary deviation by an incorrect chronometer, and a change, the day previous to the wreck, in the set of the current from south to north. With regard to the chronometer, the court remarked that, as there were two on board when the ship sailed, one belonging to the owner and the other to the master, and as a sea struck the vessel and caused the former to stop three days after leaving port, it was possible that the captain's also may have been slightly injured by the severe shock. The court considered that the mere sighting of Bourbon some thirty miles distant was not a sufficient check on the chronometer, and yet this, they note, seems to have been the only precaution adopted, before venturing in the neighbourhood of islands known to be dangerous, and are particularly shown to be so by Horsburgh, who warns masters of ships against too near an approach to them. We do not attach much importance to the alleged damage to the chronometer: if it had been damaged, Captain Robertson must have discovered the errors during the three months it was in use after the gale. From mid-day of the 16th to 4 A.M. of the 17th the wind was moderate, the ship under all plain sail; and though it is not impossible that she may have been carried out of her course this distance in sixteen hours, yet we do not see much in the theory advanced. The court appeared satisfied that a true course was given from the time of taking the longitude on the 16th; therefore, admitting it to be so, we must assume that the ship could have passed all clear, giving the island plenty of sea-room. With reference to the current, the official report made by the court says:—

"In 'Horsburgh's Directory' it is mentioned that little or no current exists near these islands during the month of April. The chart of the currents also gives the same information; but if there be any current, it runs with the wind, and is more or less strong according to the strength of the north-west winds that prevail. By the evidence in this case the winds were light; it is, therefore, presumed that there was no current, or, if any did exist, it would have been to the southward and westward."

The master, however, was exonerated from blame, and the court appended a recommendation to their judgment to the effect that every ship should have two chronometers. We believe that some ships are sent to sea without a chronometer, and in many cases the masters have to find their own. Captain Robertson, of the Sarah Sands, we find by these proceedings, had a private chronometer, and on the former voyage to India it performed accurately, and was reliable. Of course, there are no means of proving whether this chronometer kept time correctly or not; therefore, in the absence of proof, the errors may be laid to that cause. It was the intention of Captain Robertson to have kept outside the Andamans, finding he must go through the channel, he close-hauled his ship to the wind. The Sarah Sands was not a new ship, but her hull and frames were of iron. We have shown in former articles on compass deviations that the needle is attracted by numerous influences, and is acted upon by the heeling of the vessel. The polarisation of a ship is also induced, to a certain extent, from position. As the compass card is hung so as to vibrate, its face must change relatively with the movement of the ship. We are aware that compasses are what is called compensated, but if allowances are not made for heeling, the deviations may take a vessel a long way out of her course, and even far enough to account for the wreck of the Sarah Sands. Nothing is said about the compasses on board this ship, and we presume she had two. With iron yards, half-a-dozen compasses may go wrong, for when the lower yards are braced round, or squared, there will be more or less of metallic attraction, according as they near, or recede from, the situation of the compasses. We are of opinion, therefore, that, if a right course was being steered through before the wreck occurred, the compass was in error from the heeling of the ship. If, however, Captain Robertson allowed for this deviation, the cause of the loss of the Sarah Sands is unaccounted for, and will remain a mystery. In corroboration of what we have so repeatedly urged on this head, we might cite numerous examples. Mr. Archibald Smith, in his paper on the loss of the Glenorchy, which he read before the members of the Royal Society lately, stated that that vessel acquired a magnetic character while building, which led to the compass pointing south instead of north, and the adjuster had to correct this deviation by magnets in the binnacle. The Glenorchy sailed from the Clyde in December last with a cargo of 1,200 tons of iron for Bombay, and made her way down the Irish Channel on the starboard tack. On this tack the heeling of the ship produced an error of the compass amounting to one point of westerly deviation, which was detected and allowed for by the captain; but afterwards, when he put the vessel on the port tack, he still allowed, it is said, for a point of westerly deviation, not knowing that on that tack the deviation had become easterly. Consequently, the error was doubled, and the ship was steered more and more out of her true course, until a few days later she was wrecked on the Kish Bank, in Dublin Bay. To the astonishment of the master and the pilot, it was discovered that the ship had, somehow or other, got no less than twenty miles to leeward of her course. We suspect that compass deviations, now so much iron is used on board wooden-planked ships, are greater than ever they were. Chain plates are brought in-board; close to them will be seen iron belaying-pins; and above the iron capstan you may look for iron masts, iron yards, iron tops, iron blocks, or wooden blocks with iron strops, chain sheets and tyes, with metallic shrouds and stays. The deck planking is not found to be a protection from iron beams below; and the iron tiller, chains, and rudder-head, all serve to attract the compass, for while the latter maintains its equilibrium the iron-work changes its relative position to the compass. No compass can be other than approximately correct when surrounded on every side, and above and below, with disturbing influences. In the "Admiralty Manual for the Deviation of the Compass," instructions are supplied for correcting compasses in almost every imaginable change; but cards, tables, and information of a kindred character, though of great assistance to navigators, can only lead to comparatively reliable results. The natural causes in operation may be scientifically understood, but a fixed standard is not applicable to moving objects. Shipmasters should, therefore, pay attention to compass deviations, particularly on making land, as the safety of the vessels under their command, and that of all hands, may depend on a very slight error.

INDIAN BUSINESS IN PARLIAMENT.

Replying to Sir C. Wingfield, Mr. Grant Duff the other night administered a neat rebuke to the House of Commons on its apathy in regard to Indian business. He was ready, he said, to produce the Indian budget at any time, but there was a constitutional practice that it should not be brought forward till late in July or early in August, "that is, at a period of the year when the heat of the weather and the lassitude induced by a long succession of morning sittings enable hon. members in some degree to realize the condition of our country-men in the East." Besides, "while the Park-gate Chapel Marriages, &c., Bill, and other measures of almost equally trascendent and world-wide interest" were before the House, it would be a pity to fritter time away "over such insignificant matters as the balance-sheet of an Empire." The spirit of this reply will be universally applauded throughout India. It is very disheartening when officials, who work hard to get their accounts in proper order, discover that people at home are only bored by their reports; but if the Government of which Mr. Grant Duff is a member chose to have the Indian statement brought on before the House became thoroughly jaded, it could easily do so, and thus obviate the necessity of Mr. Under-Secretary's sarcasms. The people of India are quite shrewd enough to be able to judge for themselves how little interest the English Parliament takes in the details of Indian government. Perhaps the inferences they draw do not tend to render the work of government in India less difficult. We hope Mr. Grant Duff will even yet succeed in altering an arrangement which puts out of the question a searching discussion in England of Indian finance.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SPIRITUAL BOYS!

Without at all casting any doubt on the credibility of the evidence given by the spiritualists before the committee of the London Dialectical Society, there are one or two points on which further explanation would be gratefully received. We think the facts which are given us are peculiarly uncomfortable as regards boys. It has always been supposed that when the physical boy died his school troubles at least were over; but Mr. Damrain tells us that the spiritual boy goes to school and continues to grow until he is thirty-five years old, by which time we may observe he must have considerably outgrown the spiritual trousers in which he first joins school, assuming him to have died in early life. This, however, is but of secondary importance; but it would relieve the mind of many a boy on whom Mr. Damrain's information has fallen like a thunderbolt to know if in the spiritual school he is liable to chastisement. We fear such must be the case. All the witnesses concur in stating that the spirits are very free with their hands, and there can be little doubt that the physical boy's troubles last beyond the grave. The other points on which further explanation would be satisfactory are the statements made by Messrs. Glover and Home—the first believing that the manifestations are made by the devil, and the second believing that Mr. Home is the manifestations are from his own mind. If Mr. Home is right, it must be very disagreeable for Mr. Glover.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"Beauty soon fades," says the ancient adage; and the preservation of a gift so fair yet so fragile becomes an object of first-rate necessity and importance. No surer foes to beauty; no causes calculated more certainly to dim its lustre and hasten its decay, exist than those which affect the skin, and, by inducing Freckles, Sun-burns, and the long list of Cutaneous evils, shorten the triumphs of the fair one, and bring her empire to a premature termination. It is fortunate that modern ingenuity and perseverance have discovered a remedy for these evils, and that a specific has been discovered, composed of choice exotics, called by the hand of science and skill, which affords a safe-guard against the dreaded result. Rowlands' Kalydor needs only to be mentioned to insure, in its praise, the suffrages of the Fair Sex, and the general concensus of the public. It may be obtained at most of the respectable Chemists and Storekeepers throughout India, but great care must be taken to purchase the genuine article, as many spurious and most baneful preparations are imported and sold under the name of Kalydor.—Advt.

A SINGULAR MEMORIAL.

A really curious piece of musical patchwork will be the Grand Requiem now being written at the proposal of Verdi by no less than thirteen composers, as a monument to the memory of Rossini. The performance of this work is not to take more than one hour and a half, thus allowing about seven minutes to each composer. No restriction of key or time is laid on any one of them beyond the obligation of beginning and ending in the initial key. The following are the names of the contributors to this strange work, which is expected to be terminated on the 15th of September:—Bazzala, Bazzini, Pedrotti, Cagnoni, Ricci, Nini, Boucheron, Coccia, Gaspari, Platancia, Petrella, Mabellini, and Verdi.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AN IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC FACT.

Persons who are condemned to live in the fens of Lincolnshire may be glad to learn that a simple method has been discovered of neutralizing the deleterious influence of marshy exhalations. Monsieur Martin, in a memoir presented by him to the Société Thérapeutique de France, affirms that this desirable result may be obtained by the cultivation on a large scale of the sunflower (Helianthus annuus). The experiment has been tried with great success in the fenny districts near Rochefort, and the Dutch, who, from the peculiar nature of their country, have every opportunity of studying such phenomena, and must be looked upon as high authorities on the subject, have a firm faith in this specific, asserting that intermittent fever, the scourge of the country, has totally disappeared from every district in which a fair trial has been given to it. The fact appears to be proved, but the *modus operandi* is uncertain; it being a disputed question whether the sunflower acts on the atmosphere merely like any other plant of rapid growth by the production of oxygen; or whether, like the coniferæ, it emits ozone, and thus destroys the germs, animal and vegetable, generally supposed to constitute the miasms which produce fever when present in the atmosphere in large quantities.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SPIRITS.

Mr. C. F. Varley, the electrician, has just written a letter containing some remarkable observations on spiritualism, in which he is a devout believer. The "presence of people with very active minds weakens or destroys the power" of the spirits. We are not much surprised at this, nor that "the spiritual beings who produce the physical phenomena seem in almost all cases to be very limited in intelligence, generally more so than any of the human beings present," which is saying not a little. "The process of dying," we are further informed, "does not seem to add to the intelligence of an individual;" "superstition seems to reign on the other side of the grave as much as on this, and appears to be as difficult to eradicate as here." Moreover "a sudden and violent death is very prejudicial to an individual in the next life," making him very brutalized and malicious. This supplies Mr. Varley with a cogent argument against capital punishment, "because when a criminal of the lowest type is executed, the lowness of his type, added to his violent death, makes him a spirit very nearly material in nature; such beings seem to derive great pleasure in doing mischief." As to the practical value of communications from spirit land, one would like to ask Mr. Varley whether if anything went wrong with the French Atlantic cable, in the laying of which he is now engaged, he would apply to the spirits to tell him where the hitch was, and how to remedy it, instead of following the regular scientific processes.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CONTINENTAL GAMBLING TABLES.

It has long been a vexed question whether the interests of morality would be better served by suppressing or continuing to tolerate the gambling tables which still exist in a few towns on the Continent; the advocates of suppression taking their stand on the immorality of legalizing what they are pleased to term dens of vice and iniquity, while the partisans of toleration assert that the less evil is to be apprehended from a system of gambling conducted fairly and under Government surveillance than from the unlicensed and clandestine tripots to which players would resort if deprived of the facilities which at present exist for the indulgence of their passion. Without pretending to solve so intricate a problem we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that public opinion everywhere inclines strongly to the former view of the question. The German hells are ill doomed to be suppressed at the expiration of their present leases; a recent vote of the Belgian Chambers has fixed the 31st of October, 1871, as the date on which "Fatal Zero" shall come up for the last time in Spa; and now a petition, signed by 1,500 inhabitants of Nice, has been presented to the French Senate praying that body to use its influence to procure the suppression of the great stronghold of gambling at Monaco. Should their efforts be successful the English settlement in Heligoland will be the last refuge of the lovers of rouge-et-noir and roulette.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE POPULATION OF BRITISH INDIA.

A number of the "Annals of Indian Administration for 1867-1868," just received from India, contains a very elaborate digest of the most recent statistical information regarding the numbers, employments, castes, and religious professions of the inhabitants of the British Empire in the East and the dependent States. We extract a few details touching the last of these subjects, as it is one on which trustworthy accounts have been altogether deficient until very lately. Out of more than 150,000,000 inhabitants of the country under direct British dominion, 110,000,000 are Hindoos, 25,000,000 Musaulmans (a much smaller proportion than was popularly supposed); while 12,000,000 belong to those strange tribes who descend from the occupiers of India before the Aryan immigration (as it is now called) took place; primæval men, who lived and worshipped before the great religions of our days had their origin. There are also 4,000,000 of Buddhist and a few Jews and Parsees. The Roman Catholics claim 640,000 native adherents; these are chiefly found in the extreme south of the Peninsula, and descend from the ancient community known as the Christians of St. Thomas. The Protestant missionaries estimated the numbers attached to their persuasion at 213,000 in 1862; but the total is thought to have greatly augmented since the date of that estimate, chiefly by conversion among the aboriginal tribes in remote parts of India and in Burmah. The Christians of European and mixed origin are estimated at about 240,000.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LADY BYRON ON LORD BYRON'S RELIGION.

The old, very old story of the dissensions between Lord Byron and his lady has been revived of late for the benefit of a generation which had well nigh forgotten them. We are offered our choice between the Countess Guiccioli's version on the one hand, and Miss Martineau's on the other; in which, respectively, the parts of angel and devil are interchanged between husband and wife. That Lady Byron had sustained great but undisclosed wrong of some sort from the gentleman to whom she had the misfortune to link herself, no one probably doubts. And she was beyond question (though her merits have been exaggerated by a friendly clique) a good and an amiable woman, and of some intellectual power; but labouring under one unhappy defect, from the beginning, and long before the last offence was given, she was utterly unable to understand her husband. We are reminded of this defect in her character by a letter which she wrote to Crabb Robinson in 1855, and which is now published in his "Remains" (vol. iii., p. 435). Speaking of his lordship's religious sentiments, she says:—"Not merely from casual expressions, but from the whole tenor of Lord Byron's feelings, I could not but conclude he was a believer in the inspiration of the Bible, and had the gloomiest Calvinistic views of Christianity. To that unhappy view of the relation of the creature to the Creator I have always ascribed the misery of his life. . . . Instead of being made happier by any apparent good, he felt convinced that every blessing would be turned into a curse to him." Nay, she really fancies that he "connected his personal peculiarity" (his lameness) "with this *idee fixe*, as a stamp." Just as if believing in temporal inflictions was a part of "Calvinist" doctrine.

What it possible so to misconceive a man who, after all, was not very difficult to fathom? The poor lady must have taken all the wild stuff with which her husband frighten or to puzzle her in serious earnest. Lord Byron had certainly a tendency (all his life) towards belief in revelation. And, moreover, being at all events a clear-headed reasoner, he had great contempt for the platitudes of ordinary unbelief, such as Shelley and other friends were constantly urging on him. "I have not the smallest influence over Lord Byron in this particular," Shelley wrote to a correspondent; "if I had, I certainly should employ it to eradicate from his great mind the delusions of Christianity, which, in spite of his reason, seem perpetually to recur, and to lay in ambush for the hours of sickness and distress." But the same clear-sightedness made him reject altogether the sophistries by which common minds contrive to reconcile immoral conduct with religious profession. His own course of life, was, as he knew, fundamentally irreligious, and he did not mean to leave it; so he kept a future life at a distance, "as well as a man in his condition might do." When, therefore, he discussed such topics, his favourite method was to dwell on the difficulties of religion; to argue that, if he were brought to believe, he could not stop short of extremes—predestination or saint-worship. "I already believe in predestination," he said to Dr. Kennedy, "and in the depravity of the human heart in general and mine in particular." I think he had written not long before to Moore, people can never have enough of religion: if they are to have any I incline myself very much to the Catholic doctrines." Such loose inconsistent talk was chiefly meant to astonish, though it came in some degree from the depths of an uneasy and disappointed mind. Moore's conclusion—and, though Moore was superficial enough, he knew his friend much better than Lady Byron did—is that the poet "was to the last a sceptic, which in itself implies that he was at no time a confirmed unbeliever."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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THE P. & O. CO. AND THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

The board of directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company waited upon his highness at Buckingham-palace on June 24.

The chairman, Mr. P. D. Hadow, in expressing to his highness the congratulations of the directors upon his again visiting this country, stated that on a former occasion when the directors had the honour of an interview with his highness the company were occupied in arranging with her Majesty's Government for an extension of the mail service between this country and the East, and that those arrangements had since been satisfactorily concluded. Mr. Hadow added that the improvements which had recently been introduced into the railway system in Egypt, and which have rendered the communication between Alexandria and Suez more speedy and convenient were convincing proofs of the great interest shown by the government of his highness in the extension of commerce, and concluded by expressing the full confidence of the directors that the friendly protection and assistance hitherto extended to the government of Egypt would long be preserved.

His highness stated in reply that he would never fail to remember that the Peninsular and Oriental Company were the first to establish communication between Europe and the East, and that they are consequently entitled to every consideration that can be shown in offering facilities through Egypt, and his highness, from a sense of gratitude as well as from a regard for the interests of his country, is disposed not only to continue but to extend to them any favours in his power. A new way of passing through the country would probably soon become available, and the Peninsular and Oriental Company would profit by it as much as anyone, and, perhaps, more so, by reason of their pre-eminence in the number of their ships and their complete organisation, which would place them in an advantageous position to adopt their resources to the various changes that may occur.

SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the proprietors of the above company was held on June 29 at the London Tavern.

Mr. W. P. Andrew, the chairman, presided, and moved the adoption of the directors' report and statement of accounts.

Sir T. Herbert Maddock seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts.

Sir R. Temple, Financial Minister of India, although not a shareholder, thought the proprietors would be glad to know his opinions respecting the future prospects of the company. With respect to the officials, he believed they were fully entitled to all that had been said in their favour; he considered that but for the famine the receipts would have been much larger that they had been. Had the line been completed the famine would not have seriously injured the traffic, as considerable quantities of produce must have been carried by the railway to succour the natives. The net revenue from working the line was certainly but a small per-centage upon the paid-up capital; but as most of the Indian lines were earning from 3 to 5 per cent., he saw no reason why that should not be the case with this line. As Financial Minister he was precluded from saying much as to the intention of the Government with regard to extensions, but if such measures should be carried out he hoped this company would come in for their proportion. He considered the management of railways in India complicated. They might be considered to have four boards to deal with; there was the Government in India, the Government at home, and the boards of directors in England and India. Up to the present time all had worked in harmony, and it was most important that they should continue to do so. Extreme economy in the working expenses he considered most important. He believed £3,500,000 were expended annually in making the Indian lines, and if £500,000 of that could be avoided, the shareholders would be greatly benefited.

Mr. Henfrey, the contractor, said he had just returned from India. When he left 50 miles were ready to be opened, but as it was then the rainy season it was thought prudent to postpone the opening until later in the year.

The Chairman thanked Sir R. Temple for the opinions he had given with respect to the line.

The report and statement of accounts were adopted.

Mr. Thomas Williams and Mr. Harry Borradaile, the retiring directors, were re-elected.

The retiring auditor, Mr. Edward Thornton, was also re-elected, and the meeting separated.

THE MINISTERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

A magnificent banquet was given at the Mansion House, by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Her Majesty's Ministers on June 30. The entertainment was held in the Egyptian Hall, and was served with all the splendour of civic hospitality. Covers were laid for 270. After the usual loyal toasts, the Lord Mayor proposed "Her Majesty's Ministers," in responding to which Mr. Gladstone said:—

Now for the first time during very many years I see a House of Commons yet more disposed to take a strict measure of its duties, and particularly on one cardinal and testing subject—I mean that of public economy—than is taken either by the public out of doors, or even by that daily press by which the interests of the public in general are so well represented and defended. My Lord Mayor, this company is well aware, as the whole country is aware, that the House of Commons, and Her Majesty's Government in the House of Commons, have at least bestowed their best endeavours in the conduct of a measure which, as they hope, both by what it is in itself and by what it promises for the future, forms a vital and essential portion of the work of peace for Ireland and of security for the empire. (Cheers.) During three months we spent the chief of our care upon the maturing of that measure, and on such a measure three months were but a short time to spend. Since it passed beyond our portals there has been, I am told, great excitement in the country. We have read of meetings here and there, and there has been a sky-rocket or two repeated from point to point around the whole horizon. We are told of the indignation of the people. We are told of reaction in the public sentiment. The course we have pursued and the measure we have proposed has been branded in language more severe than it would be convenient on this festive occasion to recall. Sanguine anticipations were entertained, in the first instance, that our measure would elsewhere meet with a speedy doom. Since these anticipations have been disappointed, others have been raised up to serve the same end, but not the effect that if the Irish Church, a phantom, might be allowed to escape legislative condemnation, yet it would come back to us so altered that we should not know it, so that we should have no choice except either total and utter failure, in both the name and substance of our work, or else the acceptance of the name with the loss of the substance. Under these circumstances, my Lord Mayor, and amid this tumult of excitement which we are told prevails, we have remained—I speak for my colleagues, I speak for the House of Commons—in a state of great tranquillity. (Cheers.) We have remained tranquil for this reason:—In the first place, it is not matter of grudging or of jealousy, but of satisfaction, that our work should be reviewed elsewhere. We can honestly say that we have bestowed on it the best of our care and pains, and that we have laboured with no stint of our time or faculties to perform the duty committed to us by the country. But, at the same time, no doubt, there may be faults in our work, and, as was well said by my noble friend Lord Grane ville, we shall be grateful for every improvement that may be effected in our measure, and every change proposed shall be respectfully considered, even though at the first moment, nay, it may possibly be, at the last moment, we shall not be able to regard it as an improvement. (Cheers.) But every change proposed shall have our respectful consideration, subject, also, to the recollection of the position in which we stand, of the words we have spoken, of the pledges we have given, of the commission we have received. Those pledges were few and simple. We told the country in language intelligible enough that in our opinion if the Irish Church was to be removed from that position of legal prevalence it has so long enjoyed, it must be removed subject to those conditions; above and before all, there must be a most careful and liberal attention paid to every just and equitable claim. The second of these pledges was that those just and equitable claims must be considered, not only in the cases where they are presented to us in relation of the creature to the Creator I have always ascribed the misery of his life. . . . Instead of being made happier by any apparent good, he felt convinced that every blessing would be turned into a curse to him." Nay, she really fancies that he "connected his personal peculiarity" (his lameness) "with this *idee fixe*, as a stamp." Just as if believing in temporal inflictions was a part of "Calvinist" doctrine.

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The Nawab of Bengal, who was received with cheers, in a very few words thanked the Lord Mayor and the company for their kindness in drinking his health, assuring them that he esteemed the compliment as the highest testimony they could pay him.

Mr. Bruce responded to the toast of "The House of Commons."

FLIRTING.

(Saturday Review.)

There are certain things which can never be accurately described—things so shadowy, so fitful, so dependent on the mood of the moment, both in the audience and the actor, that analysis and representation are equally at fault. And flirting is one of them. What is flirting? Who can define or determine? It is more serious than talking nonsense, and not so serious as making love; it is not chaff, and it is not feeling; it means something more than indifference, and yet something less than affection; it binds no one, it commits no one it only raises expectations in the individual, and sets society on the look-out for results; it is a plaything in the hands of the experienced, but a deadly weapon against the breast of the unwary; and it is a thing so vague, so protean, that the most accurate measurer of moral values would be puzzled to say where it exactly ends and where serious intentions begin. But again we ask, what is flirting? what constitutes its essence? what makes the difference between it and chaff on the one hand, and it and love-making on the other? Has it a cumulative power, and, according to the old saying of many a little making a mickle, does a long series of small flirtings make up a concrete whole of love? or is it like an unmortared heap of bricks, possibilities of utility if conditions were changed, but valueless as things are? The man who would be able to reduce flirting to a definite science, who could analyse its elements and codify its laws, would be doing infinite service to his generation; but we fear that this would be as difficult as finding the pot of gold under the end of a rainbow, or catching small birds with a pinch of salt. Every one has his or her own ideas of what constitutes flirting; consequently every one judges of that pleasant exercise according to individual temparament and experience. Faded flowers, who see impropriety in everything they are no longer able to enjoy, say, with more or less severity, that Henry and Angelina are flirting if they are laughing and whispering in an alcove together, probably at the most innocent nonsense in the world; but the fact that they are enjoying themselves in their own way, albeit a silly one, is enough for the faded flower to think they are after mischief, flirting being to her mind about the worst bit of mischief that fallen humanity can perpetrate. The watchful mother, intent on chances, says that dancing together oftener than is necessary for good breeding and just the amount of attention demanded by circumstances, is flirting; timid girls newly out, and not yet used to the odd ways of men, think they are being flirted with outrageously if their partner fires off the meekest little compliment at them or looks at them more tenderly than he would look at a cabbage; but bolder spirits of both sexes think nothing worth calling flirting which does not include a few questionable familiarities, and an advance or two more or less "risky." With some, flirting is nothing but the passing fun of the moment; with others, it is the first lesson in the great unopened book, and means the beginning of the end; with some, it is not even angling with intent; with others, it is deep-sea fishing with a broad, boldly-made net, and taking all fish that come in as good for sport if not for food.

Flirts are of many kinds, as well as of all degrees. There are the quiet flirts and demonstrative flirts; flirts of the subtle sort whose practice is made by the eyes alone by the manner, by the tender little sigh, by the bend of the head, and the wave of the hand, to give pathos and point to the otherwise harmless word; and flirts of the open and rampant kind, who go up quite boldly towards the point, but who never reach it, taking care to draw-back in time before they really cross the border. This is the flirt par excellence, the male, does incalculable damage to the poor little fluttering doves to whom it is as a bird of prey, handsome, bold, and cruel; but this is the kind which has unlimited success, using as it does that immense moral leverage we call "tantalizing," for ever rousing hopes and exciting expectations, and luring on as an *ignis fatuus* lures one on across the marsh, in the vain belief that it will bring us to our haven at last. Then there is the race of male flirts great in the way in which they manage to insinuate things without committing positive statements. They generally contrive to give the impression of some mysterious hindrance by which they are held back from full and frank confession. They hint at fatal bonds, at unfortunate attachments, at a past that has burnt them up or withered them up, at any rate that has prevented their future from blossoming in the direction in which they would fain have had it blossom and bear fruit. They sketch out very vaguely the outlines of some thrilling romance; a few, of the Byronic breed, add the suspicion of some dark and melancholy crime as a further enhancement; and when they have got the girl's pity and the love that is akin to pity, then they cool down scientifically, never creating any scandal, never making any rupture, never coming to a moment when awkward explanations can be asked, but cooling nevertheless, till the thing drops of its own accord, dies out from inanition, and they are free to carry their sorrows and their mysteries elsewhere. Some men spend their lives in this kind of thing, and find their pleasure in making all the nice women they know madly or sentimentally in love with them; and if by chance any poor moth who has burned her wings makes too loud an outcry, the tables are turned against her dexterously, and she is held up to public pity—contempt would be a better word—as one who has suffered herself to love too well and by no means wisely, and who has run after a Don Juan who would not let himself be caught. Then there are certain men who flirt only with married women, and others who flirt only with girls; and the two pastimes are as different as tropical sunlight and our northern moonshine; and there are some who are "brothers," and some who are "fathers" to their young friends—suspicious fathers on the whole, not unlike Little Red Ridinghood's grandmother the wolf, with perilously bright eyes, and not a little danger to Red Ridinghood in the relationship, how delightful soever it may be to the wolf. Some are content with cousinship only—which, however, breaks down quite sufficient fences—and some are "dearest friends," no more, and find that an exceedingly useful centre from which to work onward and outward. For, if anything will do on which to hang a discourse, so will any relationship or adoption serve the ends of flirting, if it be so willed.

But what is flirting? Is sitting away in corners, talking in low voices, and looking personally affronted if any unlucky outsider comes within earshot, flirting? Not necessarily. It is just possible that Henry may be telling Angelina all about his admiration for her sister Grace, or Angelina may be confessing to Henry what Charley said to her last night, which makes her lower her eyes as she is doing now, and play with the fringe of her fan so nervously. May be, if not likely. So that sitting away in corners and whispering together is not necessarily flirting, though it may look like it. Is dancing all the "round" dances together? This goes for decided flirting in the code of the ball-room. But if the two keep well together? If they are really found of dancing, as one of the fine arts combining science and enjoyment, they would dance with each other the all night, though outside the "marble halls" they might be deadly enemies—Montagus and Capulets, with no echo of Romeo and Juliet to soften their mutual dislike. So that not even dancing together after than is absolutely necessary is unmistakeable evidence, any more than sitting away in corners, seeing that equal skill and keeping well in step are reasons enough for perpetual partnership, making all idea of flirtation unnecessary. In fact, there is no outward sign or symbol of flirting which may not be mistaken and turned round, because flirting is so entirely in the intention, and not in the form or formula, that it becomes a kind of phantasm, a proteus, impossible to seize or to depict with accuracy. One thing, however, we can say—that taking gifts and attentions, offered with evident design and accepted with tacit understanding, may be certainly held as constituting an important element of flirting. But this is flirting on the woman's side. And here you are being continually taken in. Your flirt of the cunningly simple kind, who smiles so sweetly and seems so flatteringly glad to see you when you come, who likes all your compliments and acted expressions of love with the most bewitching gratitude and effusion, even she, so simple as she seems to be, slips the thread and will not be caught if she does not wish to be caught. At the decisive moment when you think you have secured her, she makes a bound and is away; then turns round, looks you in the face, and with many a tear and pretty asseveration will declare she never understood you to mean what you say you have meant all along; and that you are cruel to dispel her dream of a pleasant and harmless friendship, and very wicked indeed because you press her for a decision. Yes, you are cruel, because you have believed her honest; cruel, because you did not see through the veil of flattery and insincerity in which she clothed her selfishness; cruel, because she was false. That is woman's logic when brought to book, and forced to confess that her pretended love was only flirting, and that she led you on to your destruction simply because it pleased her vanity to make you her victim. These shifts are flirts of the open and rollicking kind, with legs to go far, very far indeed, when suddenly they shut up and assume an offended air, as if you had wilfully transgressed known and absolute boundaries—girls and women who lead you on, all in the way of good fellowship, to knock you over when you have got just far enough to lose your balance. That is their form of the art. They like to see how far they can make a man forget himself, and how much stronger their own delusive enticements are than prudence, experience, and common sense. And there are flirts of the genial and "still waters" kind, something like the male flirts spoken of just now; sentimental little pusses—perhaps pretty young wives with uncomfortable husbands—whose griefs have by no means soured or scorched, but just mellowed and refined, them. Or they may be of the sisterly class, creatures so very frank, so very sisterly and confiding and unsuspicious of evil, that really you scarcely know how to deal with them at all. And there are flirts of the scientific kind; women who have studied the art thoroughly, and with the grave attention due to an art; and who are adepts in the use of every weapon known—using each according to circumstances and the nature of the victim, and using each with deadly precision. From such may a kind Providence deliver us! As the tender mercies of the wicked, so are the scientific flirts—the women and the men who play at bowls with human hearts, for simply the stakes of a whole life's happiness.

It used to be an old schoolboy maxim that no real gentleman could be refused a study, because no gentleman could presume beyond his line of encouragement. *A fortiori*, no lady would or could give more encouragement than she meant. What are we to say then of our flirts if this maxim is true? Are they really "no gentlemen" and "no ladies," according to the famous formula of the kitchen? Perhaps it would be said so if gentlehood meant now, as it meant centuries ago, the real worth and virtue of humanity, for finding with intent is a cruel, a false, and a heartless amusement; and time was when cruelty and falsehood were essentially sins that vitiated all claims to gentlehood. And yet the world would be very dull without that innocent kind of nonsense which often goes by the name of flirting—that pleasant something which is more than mere acquaintanceship and less than formal loverhood—that bright and animated intercourse which makes the hours pass so easily, yet which leaves no bitter pang of self-reproach, that indefinite and undefinable interest by which the one man or the one woman becomes a kind of microcosm for the time, the epitome of all that is pleasant and of all that is lovely. The only caution to be observed is, not to go too far.

FIELD ARTILLERY FOR INDIA.

(Globe, July 2.)

The bronze 9-pounder muzzle-loading guns belonging to the special committee on field artillery equipment for India have now fired about 600 rounds each, and, with the exception of a slight "eating-into" of the metal at the seat of the shot, they appear to be perfectly sound and serviceable. The last 50 rounds or so from each gun were fired for range and accuracy, the results proving that the shooting has in no way deteriorated. On the 22nd ultimo we referred to some remarkable trials for rapidity of shooting made with these guns. This part of the programme has been repeated, in order that no doubt may be left on the subject. The loading in the present instance was not simultaneous—that is to say, the gun was sponged, the cartridge rammed home, the rammer withdrawn, and the shot rammed home. In previous trials cartridge and shot had been rammed down together. With No. 366, or the 9-pounder of 8 cwt., 32 rounds were fired in 10½ minutes, at a target 1,000 yards distant, 17 shots striking. Twenty-five rounds were then fired from the same gun in 7 minutes 40 seconds, 13 of which struck the target. With No. 364, or the 9-pounder of 6 cwt., 50 rounds were fired in 15½ minutes, 25 of them being hits. 46 rounds were subsequently fired in 13½ minutes, scoring 24 hits. In each case the target was 9ft. square, and the distance 1,000 yards. This shooting is extremely good, considering the rapidity of fire. The wrought-iron carriages of these guns have more than answered all expectations, and the Royal Carriage Department deserves great credit for the workmanlike manner in which they have been turned out. Two of these carriages were issued with the four guns, and have now sustained over 1,000 rounds each without the slightest injury. We trust the committee will push on the experiments for endurance. If the guns stand 1,000 rounds without loss of accuracy, we may safely commit ourselves to bronze as a material for their future manufacture. We learn that the Russians have adopted this metal for their rifled field-guns, and are even trying it with success in calibres of six inches and upwards. They are said to have introduced a very serviceable howitzer of six inches calibre. We alluded, the other day to Colonel Maxwell's pamphlet, pointing out the necessity of a shell gun of this description. Why is it not tried? Why are we always behindhand in matters of this kind?

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